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EUROPE.

Paris Entirely Evacuated by the Germans.

The French Press on the Situation.

The City Quiet and the Citizens Peaceable.

French Prisoners to be Sent Home by Germany.

Grand Peace Illuminations in Berlin.

THE FRENCH CAPITAL.

The City Entirely Evacuated by the Germans—A Grand Review in the Bois de Boulogne—Alleged Outrages and Arrests by the People—The City Quiet—Activity of the French Government.

PARIS, March 4.—Not a German soldier remains in Paris. The Saxons passed out at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, marching in front of the Arc de Triomphe, amid the profound silence of a few spectators. By noon the evacuation of the city was complete.

The German Emperor afterward reviewed 100,000 men in the Bois de Boulogne.

The Prussian leaders are surprised at the coldness and implacable attitude of the Parisians.

The authorities are preparing to disband the Mobile Guards in Paris.

The city is quiet today. A number of persons suspected to be spies have been arrested by the people, and several women seen talking with the Prussians in the Champs Elysées, were severely handled. Open-air meetings are held day and night in the Place de la Bastile, but no scenes of violence are reported.

The Minister of the Interior in a proclamation congratulates the inhabitants on their attitude during the occupation.

PARIS, March 4—Evening.—Paris has resumed its ordinary appearance, To-night the boulevards are filled with promenaders. There is no fear now of disturbances. Nearly all of the barricades have been removed.

Several battalions of National Guards proposed to restore the guns they had removed from the Place Wagram. The authorities replied that the guns would be left under their care a few days longer.

Some battalions have signed a protest against a pretended Central Republican Committee of the National Guard which seeks to arouse agitation.

A manifesto from Minister PICARD denounces the conduct of certain persons who pillaged the gobelins after the departure of the Prussians, and he warns them that while the Government relies upon the patriotism and devotion of the inhabitants, Gen. VINOY is determined to do his duty by sternly repressing violations of order.

Minister PICARD has gone to Bordeaux, and M. FAVRE fulfills his duties for the time being.

The German officers of the forces which occupied Paris were chagrined at their inability to obtain trophies or souvenirs of their stay.

A restaurant on the Champ Elysées has since been gutted by the people for receiving and entertaining the Prussians.

It is rumored that twenty-eight Deputies to the Assembly from this city will resign in consequence of the vote of Wednesday.

The forts on the left bank of the Seine will be delivered to the French in a few days.

One division of the Army of the Loire will shortly reinforce the garrison of Paris.

The first returning party of French prisoners is expected here to-morrow.

PARIS, March 5, via LONDON, March 5—5 P. M.—The reports of disorders here are unfounded. Quiet prevails throughout the city.

It is expected that as soon as definitive negotiations for a treaty of peace are commenced at Brussels, probably about the 10th or 15th inst., the Government will stand ready to pay 500,000,000 francs on account of the war indemnity, to free Paris from the proximity of the German troops. The regiments of the line will quit the capital and be replaced by 40,000 picked men, who will form a provisional corps.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

Conflicting Rumors As to Napoleon's Destination—The King of Sardinia Disappointed at the Hard Terms Imposed on France—Peace Illumination in Berlin—Proposed Return of French Prisoners—France to Imitate the United States in High Tariffs.

LONDON, March 4.—It is rumored that NAPOLEON is negotiating for an estate in Bohemia, to which he will retire.

From preparations making at Chiselhurst, it is believed that NAPOLEON will rejoin the Empress there, and remain some time in England.

A special to the *Times* from Paris says VICTOR EMMANUEL has written to the Emperor WILLIAM, expressing his surprise and disappointment at the hard terms imposed on France, especially in regard to territory.

VERSAILLES, March 4.—The German forces have received orders to withdraw behind the line of the Seine.

The statement that the partial character of the occupation of Paris was the result of the intervention of England is untrue. England's influence was exercised wholly on the question of the war indemnity.

BERNE, March 4.—The Federal Council has arranged with the French Government the return of the soldiers of BOURBAKI'S army. They will commence to move into France on Wednesday next, and the transfer of the entire army will take ten days' time.

BERLIN, March 5.—The *Prussian Cross Gazette* says that, according to a communication received here from Versailles, the Emperor will return to Berlin in about eight days.

Prince FREDERICK CHARLES has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Army of Occupation in France. His head-quarters will be at Rheims.

BERLIN, March 4.—M. THIERS declines to make a treaty of commerce with Germany, on the ground that it is necessary for France to imitate the United States and restore the equilibrium by high tariffs.

Berlin is brilliantly illuminated to-night. The Empress and the Princesses drove through the streets and were received with great enthusiasm.

BRUSSELS, March 4.—Col. MALLON has arrived here to arrange for the release of the French soldiers interned in Belgium.

The Government have received official notification of the ratification of the preliminaries of peace.

STUTTGART, March 4.—The King of Wurtemberg has returned from Versailles.

THE PARIS PRESS.

Efforts of the French Journals to Calm the People—Demands and Protests Freely Uttered.

PARIS, March 4.—Several journals resume publication today.

They are unanimous in the opinion that the impression produced by the preliminary terms of peace is very bad. They declare that no peace is real when obtained under duress. But they recommend calmness and concord as the means of making the country great and prosperous.

The *Journal des Débats* of Friday, chides the Parisians for their frivolity during the occupation. Over the couch of strangled France, it pronounces the words "silence" and "patience." It urges earnest preparation, so that our children may be able to pronounce the third word—"vengeance!"

The *Cri du Peuple*, in an article signed JULES VALLES, incites the poor to a war against the rich.

La Verité demands that merchants in good standing be granted an additional delay of one month in the payment of commercial bills.

The Press protest against the continued occupation of the suburbs of Paris.

The *Journal Officiel* reproves the people for violent acts against persons suspected of being Prussian officers.

The *Gaulois* says the Minister of War is making an effort to rearm the regiments of the garrison of Paris which surrendered their arms in accordance with the armistice, and will hasten the departure of 90,000 Mobiles to the provinces.

ENGLAND.

The Conduct of the American and English Ministers in Paris—The Cabinet Changes Confirmed—The University Race for 1871—The Anglo-American Commission.

LONDON, March 5.—In the House of Commons, on Friday night, Sir ROBERT PEEL stigmatized Lord LYONS' course as ungenerous and cowardly, in deserting the British population in Paris during the siege, when he was entreated by the French Government to remain. He extolled the courageous devotion of Mr. WASHBURNE, the American Minister.

Viscount ENFIELD and Mr. GLADSTONE defended Lord LYONS.

No official confirmation of the recently reported changes in the Cabinet has been made public. The *Times*, referring to the condition of Mr. CHILDERS' health, says it will be impossible for him to resume his place at the head of the Admiralty Board within a twelvemonth.

LONDON, March 5.—The *Observer* mentions the names of Mr. STANSFELD, Viscount HALIFAX, and the Earl of KIMBERLY as candidates for the head of the Board of Admiralty, and thinks the probabilities favor Mr. STANSFELD.

The annual boat-race between the Universities of Cambridge and Oxford will take place on the 1st of April.

Sir JOHN ROSE is confident the deliberations of the Anglo-American Commission will have a favorable issue. It is said that Sir JOHN and President GRANT talked over the whole matter when the former was in Washington, and agreed as to the general character of the settlement.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Austrian Budget Declared Favorable—The Cattle Plague—The German Armies Going Home—A Contraband Convention Proposed.

LONDON, March 5.—The Austrian financial statement for 1870, is more favorable than was expected. The revenue received for 1870 exceeded the amount estimated, and left a coal balance of 40,000,000 thalers. The Minister of Finance had estimated a deficit for 1871 of 30,000,000 thalers, and was authorized to sell 60,000,000 thalers of Rentes. He will sell 38,000,000 thalers, which will produce 35,000,000 thalers; and with this amount added to the balance on hand he will be enabled to cover the deficit and pay the coupons of 1872.

VERSAILLES, March 5.—The Second Army has commenced to march homeward.

The head-quarters of the Emperor and of Gen. MOLTKE will be removed from Versailles on Tuesday. Count BISMARCK will follow the Emperor.

LONDON, March 5.—The report that intrigues are actively prosecuted for the restoration of the BONAPARTES are untrue. The friends of NAPOLEON say he patiently and confidently awaits the popular decision, and abstains from all efforts to influence it.

BORDEAUX, March 5.—Minister PICARD has arrived here.

It is probable that the Assembly will be transferred to Fontainebleau on leaving Bordeaux.

Several members belonging to the Radical Left have gone to Paris.

Disquieting rumors are current today in regard to the state of Paris. A council of Ministers was held at 5 o'clock this morning. The transmission of private telegrams to the Department of the Seine is suspended.

LONDON, March 5.—It is reported that Holland proposes a convention of the Powers to define contraband of war.

LONDON, March 5.—A special dispatch to the *Daily Telegraph* says Prince FREDERICK CHARLES drove into Paris on Thursday. It was reported that the Emperor WILLIAM had also visited the city.

BREST, March 5.—The cattle plague is raging in the valley of the Landerneau with such violence that 500 men are engaged in burying the dead animals.

AFFAIRS IN GERMANY.

Public Sentiment Toward France—Bismarck's Financial Demand—Internal Matters—Reception of the Victors—French Esprit—Sittings of the Chambers—The Approaching Elections.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

BERLIN, Friday, Feb. 10, 1871.

If the approach of serious peace negotiations unmistakably has a sobering effect upon the French, and promises to restore the reign of reason in the place of that of wild passion and patriotism, its influence upon the Germans appears to be of a very similar nature. As the French abandon their desperate attitude of resistance, and profess themselves ready bravely to meet the call of necessity, and to pay the penalty of defeat, the Germans become more tractable and conciliatory, and are evidently prepared to recede from their exorbitant demands. It would be premature, of course, to prophesy what the ultimate terms will be; that must rest with Count BISMARCK alone, whose plans no German even professes to know, however willing he is to subscribe to them. But in German public opinion a perceptible reaction has taken place, and we hear influential—especially influential commercial men—strongly condemn the extravagant demands at first advanced by the Government.

THE FINANCIAL DEMAND.

At the Bourse it was openly affirmed that the indemnity would be reduced to little more than one billion thalers, (one hundred and fifty million pounds,) or about a third or a half of what was originally demanded, and it is maintained that this will very little more than cover the actual money expense occasioned by the war. The greater part of this sum is to go toward defraying the debts incurred for the campaign, and the rest is to be converted into a fund for paying soldiers wounded and disabled in the war a monthly pension of ten thalers each. The direct sufferers by the war will under all circumstances be well cared for. Since 1866 the Bismarck Cabinet has made it a prominent feature in its political programme to be liberal in this respect—though liberal principles are not otherwise its forte—and of course it was necessary to do so in order to insure the public support of its military policy; men go to war with an easy mind when they know that their widows and orphans will not want, and no taxes are so popular as those intended to assist war sufferers; otherwise it is to be doubted if the unaggressive policy would have been so favorably received. At Count BISMARCK'S special desire, the Ministers at Berlin are now conferring on the subject of pensions to be allowed to soldier's families, it is expected that the present rate will be increased by half its value again. The opinion circulated at the Bourse appears to deserve the greater credit, as commercial men are at present freely consulted by the Ministry, and will doubtless have a potent voice in determining the future plans of government; it could not well be otherwise in a question of which commercial men are the only competent judges. M. SCHEIDTMANN, managing director of the Sechandlung, a banking business belonging to the Crown, has more than a week ago been summoned to Versailles, and the well-known banker, M. BLEICHRODER, has a few days ago followed him to the Imperial head-quarters, in accordance with a special invitation, to confer upon the best manner of raising the demanded indemnity. Articles in the official papers appear to point the same way, viz.: that more moderate counsels now prevail in the German Cabinet, though they still warn France that this is to be considered only as an act of grace, and a reward for submissiveness and good behavior. The semi-official *Provincial Correspondens*, fearing lest even a moderately elected National Assembly should be awed into warlike counsels if convened at Bordeaux, hints that in that event Germany will not consider itself bound strictly to observe the stipulations of the Versailles treaty, but will insist upon the Assembly's removal to a place exposing its deliberations less to factious influence. In next day's impression the same *Correspondens*, however, prints a long, carefully-composed and conciliatory article, evidently an inspiration from the Foreign Office. It claims a monstrous deal of merits for German moderation, of course, but *au reste* expresses a disposition to make concessions. "We shall have to insist upon such conditions," it says, "as appear dictated by irresistible necessity and the unanimous demand of all Germany, viz.: the cession of Alsace and German Lorraine, besides the Fortress of Metz," but otherwise the paper considers that Germany will content herself with the terms advanced after Sedan. "It cannot be our object or ambition," it adds, "to lay the foundation of future disunion to strife by harsh conditions; our future international emulation will rather apply to the growth of increased prosperity and mutual welfare." All this, as well as the opinion generally prevailing among the public, seems to augur well for the expected negotiations, and promise a fair settlement in spite of the want of moderation hitherto—possibly, purposely—displayed by the German chiefs.

INTERNAL MATTERS.

Bavaria has now unofficially published its claims to the war indemnity for the Germans evicted from France; they amount all in all to fifteen millions of francs. There is a deal of mutual compliment and display of friendship going on between the Courts of Berlin and Munich. The Emperor is Colonel of the Sixth Bavarian Infantry Regiment, and has now sent sixteen iron crosses to be distributed among its most deserving officers and men. The Southern King has, in return, conferred a number of Bavarian orders on Prussian officers and men of the Fourth and Fifth Army Corps. The latter corps is to be considerably reinforced by new levies from the province of Posen and Lower Silesia, as it is destined to be the garrison of Champagne after the conclusion of peace, until payment of the indemnity. Otherwise Government is thinking rather of reducing than increasing the army.

RECEPTION OF THE VICTORS.

Great preparations are making for the reception of the King and the victorious army. There is to be an illumination such as the world hath not seen; the Town Hall especially will be brilliantly lit up, at a great cost; the preparations will take weeks; and the expense for gas alone, per evening, (in the Town Hall,) will be six thousand thalers. The Prussians are determined to make a grand display, notwithstanding the heavy pecuniary losses inflicted upon them by the war. The triumphal entry of the troops will have a novel and no doubt attractive feature to recommend it to public favor. The Japanese Ambassadors are to be shown off in the procession. These Asiatic worthies have arrived at the Imperial head-quarters as early as the 23d January, and Imperial organs, fond of talking rather tall, compare their mission with that of Caliph HAROUN AL RASCHID'S Envoys to Emperor WILLIAM'S predecessor, CHARLEMAGNE. It seems very pretty, no doubt.

FRENCH ESPRIT.

The French prisoners at Spandau have, after much fruitless agitation, succeeded in obtaining permission to publish a French paper, entitled *Journal des Prisonniers*, which is now all the rage, and, strange to say, far more so among the Germans than among the French themselves, though the latter are very diligent readers. The journal is well and amusingly conducted; but it is not for that that the Germans buy it, except the educated classes, some of whom, knowing French, can even bring their German minds to understand French wit. The paper commands the greater sale among the unlearned—the Prussian soldiers, who want to keep a couple of copies as trophies of the glorious war.

SITTINGS OF THE CHAMBERS.

The Chambers are continuing their uninteresting sittings. The only object for which they seem to have been detained at Berlin appears to be the vote of fifty million thalers as a war-loan, to be advanced to the German Empire, as yet without a Parliament of its own to grant supplies. Otherwise nobody knows why the Deputies were not sent home a fortnight ago. Perhaps it was to prevent their agitating for the German elections. They are most impatient to meet their electors, for the elections for the new German Parliament are close at hand, and, as German opinion goes, never was a fair and true representation of the people so urgent as at present, when the seeds of future peace or war will have to be sown. Deputy HAGEN has turned the continued session to good account in moving and inquiring into the question of officers' marriages without the King's consent. Everybody is indignant at the Government's decree annulling the validity of these marriages on the plea of a forgotten order in Council. It is all very well as far as army officers are concerned, but the men to whom the law is now applied are officers of the reserve and Landwehr, who are soldiers only for the duration of the war, and otherwise civilians. Many of them are dead, and their wives and expected children are thus unjustly branded with dishonor. The Ministers declined the discussion for the present, the War Minister having desired to instruct a special commissary to represent his interests. The War Minister is gradually falling into disgrace by repeatedly stretching his official authority to unwarrantable lengths, suppressing liberal papers, advocating a "state of war" in Prussia, though the "state of war" has ceased in France, and lastly, but certainly not least, by this cruel and unjustifiable decree against officers' marriages. The latest term for the Deputies to disperse is the 20th inst., on which day the Federal Council will meet; but it is supposed that the Diet will be prorogued on the 18th.

APPROACHING ELECTIONS.

Then come the elections for the German Parliament, which promise a fair result enough under the circumstances. Considering the immense lift that the victory over France and the military rule of the last seven months has given the Ministerial and Conservative Party, it is almost to be wondered at that the Liberals and Democrats should make such head against the "junkers." The so-called National Liberals, it must be remembered, are hardly liberals; they profess to be so, and they are so, at heart, but obedience to Count BISMARCK is number one of their political creed; they have made a pact with the Prime Minister: "We will support you in your aspirations for of united Germany and the centralization of all power in your hand, and when we have gained that you must give us liberty. M. BISMARCK has accepted the fresh conditions, and, as the party believe, tacitly assented to the second—he has never distinctly said so. They have conscientiously adhered to the contract, and I hope they may not be disappointed in their ally's performance of his part of the duty. The other Liberals doubt it; they predict a return of the state of 1860 to 1864 "Junker"-dum and absolutism. To avert this they have been very active and promise to be successful, notwithstanding the repeated Press prohibitions and Press prosecutions by military and legal authorities. Peace, durable peace, a reduction of the army, extension of commerce and liberty are their party cries. The Democratic Election Committee has published its programme, insisting on a peace policy, on a reduction of the period of active service to one year, a reduction of the active forces altogether, and communal self-government. The workmen's societies go even further in their demands. The return of the personal ingratae of Parliament, such as Dr. TACOBY and the socialists, seems certain. Besides this there is a dangerous party gathering strength in the south and west, collecting around it the Hanovarian malcontents and the Poles. I refer to the Catholics, who for the first time in German parliamentary history unite to so powerful a faction. Their object at present seems directly opposed to that of the Ministerialists and the national Liberals. Instead of centralization, they stand up for individual rights; moreover, they oppose the military policy. In an assembly like the proposed, meeting for the first time, of course the various parties are still very undefined in their aims and principles, but it is gratifying to see that Liberal elements will be, under this unfortunate conjuncture, tolerably fairly represented. Which part the Catholics will take, must depend very much upon the course adopted by the Ministers. For the present, they claim perfect independence. We watch the elections with interest, because we cannot help attributing to the German Parliament in a great measure the decision if Europe is to be in the next period a seat of war or a peaceful union of nations—if Germany intends, by abusing its newly-gained power, to menace the other States and to urge them thus to war, or if it will lay by the sword and employ its power in doing good.

THE EAST.

Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad in the Connecticut Court—Fatal Accident at Hartford—End of a Strike of Railroad Workmen.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 5.—The petition of JAMES ALDEN, of New-York, to the United States District Court for Connecticut, praying that the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Corporation may be adjudged bankrupt, will be acted upon by Judge SHIPMAN to-morrow, and it is probable that the action taken last week by the Courts of New-York and Boston will be duplicated. Mr. FREDERICK A. LANE, the President of the road, is here, awaiting the result.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 5.—FRANCIS M. SNOW, who came from New-York to this city about three weeks ago to work on the Hartford and New-Haven Road, was killed early on Saturday evening by the fall of a pile-driver at the tunnel. Another workman was seriously injured. The driver on which SNOW was standing was held by guys, one of which extended across the track at the mouth of the tunnel, and sagging, was caught by the smoke-stack of the engine of an incoming Providence train, pulling over the piling-machine instantly.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 5.—The pay-master for Messrs. CLYDE & DILLON, contractors on the Valley Railroad, reports that most of the men (400 in all) unemployed on the road between this city and Wethersfield, who struck last week for higher wages, will resume their labors to-morrow at the old rates—$1 50 a day.

Kentucky Way of Recovering Stolen Goods—A Negro Shot on Suspicion of Theft—Case of Infanticide.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 4.—JAMES GRAHAM and WESLEY COBELL, countrymen, while driving home today on the Seventh-street road passed two negroes driving wood wagons. Shortly after passing them, the countrymen missed a bag of groceries from their wagon, and COBELL went back and halted one of the negroes and searched his wagon. The other negro, HENRY CLARK, refused to halt or to allow his wagon to be searched, and COBELL shot him in the side, inflicting a probably fatal wound. COBELL has been arrested....AMERICA KING, colored, was arrested, today, on a charge of killing her child, about a week old. The body was found much decomposed in a box under her bed.

Robbery of a Safe at the State Line—Brakeman Killed at Albany.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 5.—The safe of the Richmond Iron Works Company, at the State line of Massachusetts, was broken into Friday morning and $5,000 stolen. No clue to the thieves has been obtained....THOMAS BRADY, a brakeman, of this city, was killed today while coupling cars.

Escape of Five Convicts From Sing Sing Prison—Two of Them Overtaken.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 5.—FRANK DAVIS, CHARLES D. CASSELL, alias Holt, WILLIAM CONNORS, JAMES LONG, alias Loveyard, and STEPHEN HARDSWORTH made their escape from Sing Sing Prison to-night by cutting the bars of a window on the top floor of the hospital building, and lowering themselves to the ground by means of a rope. As soon as the convicts were missed pursuit was given, and HARDSWORTH and CONNORS were caught about a mile south of the prison. Scores of people are in pursuit of the remainder, and it is believed they will be recaptured before morning.

WASHINGTON.

Probability of an Early Adjournment of Congress.

Constitution of the Standing Committees.

Full Text of the Appropriation Bills Passed on Saturday.

MEETING OF THE HIGH COMMISSION.

Civil Service Reform—The Coal Duty Repeal—The Berlin Mission.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The questions of early adjournment and the appointment of the Committees are the two most engrossing topics of discussion and speculation here today. Opinion among Senators as to whether the Senate will concur in the House resolution to adjourn on Wednesday is divided. If that body does not adopt the resolution at once on reassembling on Tuesday, there will be no adjournment until the week following, and probably not then, as one thing after another will accumulate to postpone the day. The President will send in no message at this session, and he is himself in favor of an early adjournment. Speaker BLAINE is also in favor of it, and if withholding the Committees will facilitate it, he will probably withhold them. He is understood to prefer their postponement until December next, when there may be more light of public sentiment to make them by. These revenue reform and protective cats are all ready to jump, and the Speaker may prefer time to watch their movements. As the case now stands, it is believed Mr. DAWES will go to the head of Ways and Means, and Mr. SCOFIELD, of Pennsylvania, present Chairman of the Naval Committee, to the head of Appropriations, made vacant by the promotion of Mr. DAWES. There is any amount of speculation about the constitution of the Ways and Means Committee. It is conceded that on account of the increased representation of the Democracy in the House, they will be entitled to three members. If these three should all be free-traders, they would hold the balance of power on any equal division of the six Republican members on the questions of revenue reform and protection. It is therefore rumored that the Speaker is now looking around for a Democratic Protectionist to put on the Committee, so as to divide the Democratic sentiment, and give the Republicans the credit of whatever is done, no matter which way the majority goes; but this matter is more difficult than it seems to be. Of the old Democratic members there are no reliable protectionists left. AXTELL, of California, and BARNUM, of Connecticut, have not yet been re-elected, and CLEVELAND, of New-Jersey, is left out altogether. The Pennsylvania Democratic protectionists are only "half-baked." They go for high duty on iron only, and everything else free. There are several protectionists among the new Democratic members, among them ROGERS and WARREN, of New-York, and MITCHELL, of Wisconsin. but as a position on the Ways and Means is equal to a chairmanship on almost any other committee, a new member is not likely to be selected.

CIVIL SERVICE.

The following is the text of the Civil Service provision attached to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. It will be seen that though crude and exceedingly general in terms, it yet gives the President almost unlimited power, and he is at liberty to organize under it a system which will put the sincerity of the movers of this provision severely to the test:

SEC. —. That the President of the United States be and he is hereby authorized to prescribe such rules and regulations for the admission of persons into the civil service of the United States as will best promote the efficiency thereof, and ascertain the fitness of each candidate in respect to age, health, character, knowledge and ability for the branch of service into which he seeks to enter, and for this purpose the President is authorized to employ suitable persons to conduct said inquiries, to prescribe their duties, and to establish regulations for the conduct of persons who may receive appointments in the civil service.

THE JOINT HIGH COMMISSION.

The Joint High Commission held their second meeting yesterday, all the members present. The session lasted but a short time, when an adjournment was had until Monday. The Commission will proceed to work with rapidity now, and some of the members expect to conclude their labors within thirty days. There is no joint organization, each side casting but one vote, representing in all respects the two Governments in deliberation. Secretary FISH is senior member of the American Branch, and Earl DE GREY of the British Branch of the Commission. Twenty-five thousand dollars is allowed by the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill for the expenses of the American Branch of the Commission.

REPEAL OF THE DUTIES ON COAL.

The friends of the repeal of the duty on coal, whose name is legion, are organizing to put that measure through if possible before adjournment of the new session. The bituminous men who talked it to death in the Senate, are meeting with a storm of indignation from all quarters. Owing to the fact that the rules cannot be suspended save on Monday, it is doubtful if, in the absence of Committees, any progress can be made before Monday week. It will pass both Houses, if it can be reached.

GROUNDLESS CHARGES.

One of the last reports made in Congress was that of Judge CHURCHILL'S Committee on public expenditures in the House. On the investigation into the charges of fraud against the Supervising Architect of the Treasury, in the matter of the contracts for the St. Paul Custom-house, the Committee reported that the charges were wholly unsustained, that while the building might be a more expensive one than was really required at that point, yet it was thoroughly constructed, at fair prices, and there was no evidence of any improper conduct on the part of Mr. MULLETT. This gentleman is constantly pursued by a set of men who seek revenge for some sinister purpose. They are mostly ex-contractors whose noses Mr. MULLETT has held to the grindstone until they have been ground off. When a man who takes a contract below a legitimate price finds that he wont be allowed to cheat or steal, he suddenly discovers that MULLETT is a great rascal. A few more MULLETTS would be a benefit to the public service.

STEAMER FOR SAN DOMINGO.

The steamer *Tybee*, which has been detained in New-York a week longer than usual, will sail for San Domingo on the 8th, thus giving a chance to communicate with the Commission as late as Wednesday.

THE BERLIN MISSION.

The Berlin Mission was raised to full rank by a clause in the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, and the appointment of a Minister at $17,500, a Secretary of Legation at $2,500, and an Assistant Secretary at $1,800 authorized, and the appropriation of money for their pay was voted. The President will at once renominate Mr. BANCROFT for the position.

THE LARGESSES OF HON. MR. WILSON.

Ex-Commissioner JOS. WILSON, having been interviewed by a sensation Sunday paper on the paragraph in these dispatches which stated that he had given away to members of Congress a large number of the most valuable specimens of minerals in the Land Office Museum, that worthy responded by asserting that it was "all a d—d lie." If Mr. WILSON wants the matter investigated your correspondent will offer proof that Mr. WILSON, in numerous instances, prepared handsome boxes of these specimens and had them addressed, with engraved plates, to members of Congress as presented "with the compliments of Hon. JOSEPH S. WILSON," all at the public expense.

DINNER PARTIES.

The President will entertain the members of the Joint High Commission at dinner on Thursday night. FERNANDO WOOD will feast the Democratic members from New-York to-morrow night. HENRY CLEWS, Esq., entertained a select party at the Arlington to-night. WOOD'S dinner is understood to be for the purpose of smoothing the waters, which were somewhat ruffled by the manner in which the Prince of Mozart choused SAMMY COX out of the Democratic nomination for the Speakership.

DISTINGUISHED ARRIVALS.

Collector MURPHY left for New-York to-night. Among the arrivals at the Arlington, yesterday and today, are Gen. CURTIS, of Ogdensburg; Col. BULLETT, of Louisville; A. S. BARNES, N. D. BANGS, NELSON J. WATERBURY and HORACE GREELEY, of New-York, and Hon. THOMAS S. FLOURNOY, of Virginia.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

A LONG DEMOCRATIC LOOK-AHEAD.

Many of the new Democratic members of the House have already been earnestly talking of their preferences for certain gentlemen as Presidential candidates, but the more discreet among the old members deprecate the agitation of the question at this time, as calculated to produce such conflict of feelings as will injure the prospects of the party.

A LEGAL QUESTION BEQUEATHED BY SLAVERY.

The case of HART *vs.* WHITE and DAVIS, from the Circuit Court for Louisiana, about coming before the Supreme Court of the United States, presents the question of liability on a note, the consideration of which was the transfer of slave property made before emancipation. It will be contended by the plaintiff in error that the Court below having decided adversely to the validity of the paper, that the subsequent emancipation of the slave property did not in any manner affect the rights of the parties to the transaction, and that the holder of the note must recover.

PASSAGE OF THE DARDANELLES AND BOSPHORUS.

The President yesterday sent a message to the Senate, inclosing the correspondence from the Legation of the United States at Constantinople, relating to the restrictions on the passage of the Straits of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus by the ships of other nations. Minister MACVEIGH furnishes to the Secretary of State a statement, as well of the instructions themselves, as of the grounds on which they are rested; and in a subsequent letter, dated Jan. 27, 1871, says he was satisfied that the Porte would endeavor to secure, at the London Conference, such a change in the existing treaties as would reinstate it in what he deems its ancient and indisputable right of control over these straits. The importance of this effort is apparent. As long as Russia had no vessels of war in the Black Sea there could be no need to open these straits to the vessels of war of other nations; but circumstances may well occur hereafter, even without a formal declaration of war, in which it would be very reassuring to this Government to have the fleet of a trusted ally anchored in the Bosphorus. In other words, if Russia is to be free to use her ports and harbors as she pleases, the Porte will desire also to be free to make such use of the straits as shall seem to her to be wise and prudent. If this result is reached, Mr. MACVEIGH has no doubt that the ancient rule of exclusion of ships of war will be maintained, except when a prudent regard for the safety of the capital dictates some other course.

THE OCEAN TELEGRAPH BILL.

The act relating to telegraphic communication between the United States and foreign countries, although presented to the President in time, failed to receive his approval for the reason, as stated, that it did not secure to our citizens the reciprocity of laying cables in foreign waters. It is certain he read the bill, but withheld his signature.

SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE NEW LOAN.

Messrs. CLEWS, HABICHT & Co., the American bankers in London, and the United States Government loan agents for Great Britain, have subscribed for $1,000,000 of the new loan.

The Appropriations.

The following, with what appears on the second page of this paper, completes the list of appropriations made at the third session of the Forty-first Congress:

NAVAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Contingent of the Department, &c.	$6,675,000
Bureau of Yards and Docks	959,600
Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting	1,635,000
Bureau of Navigation	217,300
Bureau of Ordnance	586,019
Bureau of Construction and Repair	3,600,300
Bureau of Steam Engineering	1,200,400
Bureau of Provisions and Clothing	1,928,285
Bureau of Medicine and Surgery	190,832
Naval Academy, Annapolis	192,582
Marine Corps	1,036,988
For the construction of two-inch plated torpedo-boats	600,000
Constructing floating iron dock	1,000,000
Total navy	$19,841,306

LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE AND JUDICIAL.

Senate—For compensation and mileage of Senators	$400,000
For compensation of officers, clerks, messengers, and other employes of the Senate	120,273
For temporary clerks	10,000
For contingent expenses	144,990
House of Representatives—For compensation and mileage of Representatives and Delegates	1,565,000
For compensation of officers, clerks, messengers and employes of the House of Representatives	152,227
For clerks to committees and temporary clerks	41,304
For contingent expenses	253,329
For Capitol Police	42,800
Public printing for salaries and contingent of the office of Congressional printer	15,014
For paper, binding and printing	1,910,231
For lithographing, engraving, &c.	91,000
For the Library of Congress, including the Botanic Garden	53,576
For public buildings and grounds under the Chief Engineer of the army	42,304
For the Court of Claims, including $500,000 to pay judgments already rendered	534,840
For President of the United States, Vice-President and President's staff	52,300
For Secretary of State, assistants and clerks, messengers, watchmen and laborers of the Department	74,520
For extra clerk-hire and contingent	44,000
For publishing the laws, and for proof-reading and packing the laws	53,000
For the United States and Mexican Claims Commission	25,800
For Secretary of the Treasury, assistants, clerks, messengers and watchmen and laborers in his office	365,520
For Supervising Architect, clerks, draughtman, watchmen and laborers in his office	27,240
For First Controller of the Treasury, clerks, messengers, watchmen and laborers in his office	77,320
For Second Controller, clerks, messengers, watchmen and laborers in his office	136,800
For Commissioner of Customs, clerks, messengers, watchmen and laborers in his office	36,960
For First Auditor of the Treasury, clerks, messengers, watchmen and laborers in his office	58,280
For Second Auditor of the Treasury, clerks, messengers, watchmen and laborers in his office	384,480
For Third Auditor of the Treasury, clerks, messengers, watchmen and laborers in his office	331,080
For Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, clerks, messengers, watchmen and laborers in his office	83,720
For Fifth Auditor of the Treasury, clerks, messengers, watchmen and laborers in his office	59,900
For Sixth Auditor of the Treasury, clerks, messengers, watchmen and laborers in his office	240,560
For Treasurer of the United States, assistants, cashiers, Chief of Division, tellers, clerks, messenger, watchmen and laborers	139,480
Discretionary fund for same	10,000
For Register of the Treasury, assistant, clerks, messengers, watchmen and laborers	84,820
For Controller of the Currency, Deputy Controller, clerks, messengers, watchmen and laborers	103,140
For Commissioner of Internal Revenue, clerks, messengers, watchmen and laborers in his office	392,000
For dies, paper and stamps for office	200,000
For salaries and expenses of collection assessors, supervisors, detectives and storekeepers, under Internal Revenue act, including detecting, trial, and punishment of frauds	5,500,000
For Chief Clerk of the Light-house Board, clerks, messenger, and laborers in the office	12,000
For Director of the Bureau of Statistics	63,440
For temporary clerks for Treasury Department	40,000
For stationery for Treasury Department	45,000
For postage, books and miscellaneous expenditures for Treasury Department	60,000
For furniture, fuel and the likewise for the Treasury Department	100,000
For the independent Treasury, including clerks at various Custom-houses throughout the country	325,108
To specials and for checks and certificates for additional checks and for contingent	74,000
Mint at Philadelphia—Salaries, wages and contingent	203,500
Branch Mint at San Francisco	180,045
Branch Mint at Carson City, Nevada	89,500
Assay Office, New-York	115,700
Assay Office, Denver, Colorado	30,735
Assay Office, Boise City, Idaho	11,300
Assay Office, Charlotte, N. C.	4,327
Governments in the Territories—Of Arizona, salaries of Governor, Chief-Justice, Associates, secretary and contingent	15,000
Of Dakota	[illegible]
Of Idaho	[illegible]
Of Wyoming	34,800
Of Colorado, including compensation and mileage of the Legislative Assembly	34,300
Of Montana, including compensation and mileage of the Legislative Assembly	34,500
Of New-Mexico, including compensation and mileage of the Legislative Assembly	36,000
Of Utah, including compensation and mileage of the Legislative Assembly	34,500
Of Washington, including compensation and mileage of the Legislative Assembly	40,000
Interior Department—For compensation of the Secretary of the Interior, assistant clerks, messengers, watchmen and laborers attached to his office	47,510
For watchmen, stationery, &c., expenses of packing and distributing documents, casual repairs of the Patent Office building, rent of rooms for the Pension Office and fuel, and miscellaneous	73,160
For the Commissioner of the General Land Office, clerks, messengers, &c.	248,000
For the Commissioner of Indian Affairs	65,280
For Commissioners of the Patent Office, assistants, examiners, clerks, draughtsmen, copyists, messengers, watchmen, and laborers attached to his office	440,500
For contingent of the office	10,000
For photo-lithographing	40,000
Offices—Surveyors-General in Several States and Territories—Salaries clerks, expenses, &c.	124,200
Agricultural Department—For Commissioner, clerks, messengers, watchmen, laborers and contingent	100,780
Bureau of Education—For Commissioner, clerks, messenger, laborer and contingent	28,500
Post-Office Department—Postmaster-General, assistants, superintendents, chiefs of division, chief clerks, clerks, translators, messengers, watchmen, and laborers	285,700
For contingent	58,042
War Department—For Secretary of War, clerks, messengers, watchmen and laborers attached to his office	47,22[illegible]
Contingent expenses of all the bureaus of the War Office	66,500
For superintendents of buildings, rent, &c., and watchmen	26,920
For Adjutant-General, Chief Clerk, clerks, messengers, watchmen	90,880
For Quartermaster-General, Chief Clerk, clerks, messengers, watchmen and laborers attached, &c.	172,000
For Pay-master General's Department	74,680
For Commissary General's Department	25,080
For Surgeon General's Department	17,500
For Chief-Engineer's Department	25,780
For Chief of Ordnance Department	34,240
For office of Military Justice	4,800
For Signal Office	2,800
For office of Inspector General	1,800
Navy Department—For Secretary of the Navy, chief clerks, messengers, watchmen and laborers attached, &c.	36,620
Contingent for all the bureaus, including pay of Superintendent of Buildings, laborers, and watchmen	22,800
For Bureau of Yards and Docks, salaries and wages	15,760
Equipment and recruiting, salaries and wages	11,900
Navigation, salaries and wages	8,300
Ordnance, salaries and wages	9,500
Construction and repairs, salaries and wages	12,300
For Bureau of Steam Engineering, clerks, messengers, watchmen, &c.	7,700
Bureau Provisions and Clothing	14,780
Medicine and surgery, &c., &c.	4,960
Supreme Court of the United States, Justice and Associate and Circuit Judges	128,500
Reporter, Marshal and Jailer	8,000
District Judges	175,540
Chief Justices and Associates of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia	20,500
District-Attorneys of the United States	18,750
District Marshals of the United States	11,500
Department of Justice—For compensation Attorney-General, assistants, solicitors, examiner, clerks, messengers, watchmen and labor	67,120
For Solicitor of Treasury, assistant, clerks, messenger and laborer	22,060
Contingent, including rent	31,000
Statute-at-Large Commissioners to codify the laws of the United States and contingent	18,000
To begin new State Department building	500,000
Total Legislative, Executive and Judicial	$19,207,749

RECAPITULATION.

Indian	$5,720,389 23
Fortifications	1,477,500 00
Rivers and Harbors	4,308,500 00
Military Academy	310,000 50
Consular and Diplomatic	1,469,124 00
Pensions	29,050,000 00
Post-office	21,151,413 00
Army	27,719,580 00
Deficiency	10,549,329 75
Sundry Civil	22,583,600 60
Naval	19,841,306 25
Legislative, Executive and Judicial	19,207,749 24
Total appropriations for 1872	$163,414,691 67
Total appropriations for 1871	152,851,131 44

TRADE WITH BRAZIL.

Appeal of the American Minister for a More Liberal Policy—Reply of the Imperial Government—Reciprocity Desirable, but not yet Expedient.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Just before the adjournment of the Senate, yesterday, the President sent a message to the Senate, in response to a resolution relative to trade with South America, and particularly with Brazil. It appears that Minister BLOW submitted to that Government his observations tending to show the importance of the commercial relations between Brazil and the United States, the expediency of improving those relations by means of a liberal policy in regard to importation, and expressing the views of the United States Government in this respect, and the hope that the Government of Brazil would think and act in a similar manner, especially with regard to the exportation duties imposed upon coffee and sugar.

Viscount VICENTE, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, replying to Minister BLOW, says that in all classes and all political parties there is a liberal spirit, a constant tendency toward progress in all its various branches, and consequently a desire for everything which can develop the internal and external commerce. In that tendency is to be found doubtless the greatest security that the ideas announced by Minister BLOW will be answered in time by opportune means, and in a practical manner. From these ideas, which Brazil also professes, will result a spontaneous reciprocity, having for its basis the proper interest and convenience of the country. The Imperial Government ventures with equal aspiration in the ideas of the country, but simultaneously appreciates its different circumstances; but, in face of these, does not feel enabled to contract an obligation in the sense desired by Minister BLOW. While recognizing that, under other circumstances, this would be of great convenience, the financial sacrifices growing out of the war with Paraguay and other causes, unfortunately do not permit at present the desired reduction. The Brazilian Foreign Minister concludes as follows:

> "I see great difficulty in the existing circumstances of Brazil. In the meantime, the subject shall be annually considered by the General Assembly and the Government. I regret that Brazil has not the condition of productive means of transport and riches of the United States, in order that she might adopt them at once to their present extent."

The Weather on Mount Washington—Splendid Skating on the Summit.

MOUNT WASHINGTON, March 5—7 P. M.—Barometer, 23.74; thermometer, 16°; relative humidity, .66. Wind west-north-west; velocity of the wind, ten miles per hour. The rain storm of Thursday abated early Friday morning, clearing off with light north wind. The weather was extremely pleasant yesterday and today, the thermometer in the sun ranging from 40° to 50°. The summit is coated with ice as clear as crystal, and would at present make a splendid skating rink.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ON THE GENESIS OF SPECIES. By ST. GEORGE MIVART, F. R. S. London: MACMILLAN & CO. 1871.

The shock of surprise which was caused by the publication, in 1859, of Darwin's book *On the Origin of Species*, and the too eager moods of acceptance or of denial in which its startling propositions were received, are now replaced by a calmer tone of inquiry. Does the "Darwinian theory" explain everything? Is the struggle for existence, and the consequent survival of the fittest specimens of plant or animal, a sufficient explanation of the immense variety in the forms of animal and vegetable life? Do not other principles, quite as important as that of natural selection, remain to be pointed out as determining the endless diversity of species?

To questions like these Mr. Mivart devotes the volume of which the title appears at the head of this article. He avows himself to have been originally disposed to accept Darwin's theory as the sufficient explanation of the diversity in all the present forms of living things; and maintains the value of that theory as a partial explanation of these phenomena. He pays full tribute to the wonderful extent and ability of Mr. Darwin's researches, and to the still more wonderful spirit of modest devotion to the truth in which they have been uniformly conducted; while he brings forward the following arguments, not against the admitted fact of natural selection, but in favor of the hypothesis that other agencies quite as powerful as this must concur in developing the immense diversity of animal and vegetable life:

Mr. Mivart argues: 1. That natural selection is incompetent to account for the incipient stages of useful structures. 2. That it does not harmonize with the co-existence of closely similar structures of diverse origin. 3. That there are grounds for thinking that specific differences may be developed suddenly instead of gradually. 4. That the opinion that species have definite though very different limits to their variability is still tenable. 5. That certain fossil transitional forms are absent, which might have been expected to be present. 6. That some facts of geological distribution supplement other difficulties. 7. That the objection drawn from the physiological difference between "species" and "races" still exists unrefuted. 8. That there are many remarkable phenomena in organic forms upon which natural selection throws no light whatever, but the explanations of which, could they be obtained, might throw light upon specific origination. Mr. Mivart also brings objections to Mr. Darwin's theory of "Pangenesis," advanced in his work on the "Variation of Animals under Domestication."

These objections are not all original with Mr. Mivart, but the course of argument by which they are illustrated is fortified by abundant and novel illustrations from the animal and vegetable world. Under the first objection named, Mr. Mivart cites the case of the neck of the giraffe, the development of which has generally been regarded as a strong example in favor of natural selection, and admits the supposition that severe drouths occasionally occurred in the country which this animal has inhabited. When the ground vegetation was consumed, the advantage would rest with the individuals which were able to reach up highest, and these, surviving the animals that possessed the shorter necks, would become the parents of the following generations. This peculiarity of organization, according to Mr. Darwin's view, would be augmented at the next season of drouth, only the high-reaching issue of the high-reaching individuals would be preserved; and so on through æons of time, all individuals tending to revert to the shorter type of body would be destroyed at each season of drouth, and the neck of the giraffe, by slow accumulation of the useful variation, would thus gradually be developed to its present length. Mr. Mivart rejoins to this argument by saying (1) that it proves too much. Why should the giraffe alone, of all the *ungulata* or hoofed beasts of South Africa, have escaped starvation by means of a long neck? We ought to have, according to natural selection, at least several forms similar to the giraffe, whereas it is unique. 2. In the second place, the power of reaching upward, acquired by the lengthening of the neck and legs, must have involved a large increase in the size of the body; and as the strength of an animal increases in a much lower ratio than its size, (the former varying as the square, the latter as the cube of the dimensions,) it is doubtful whether the augmented size would benefit the giraffe in the struggle for life. 3. Favorable variations in the length of the neck must have been accompanied, according to the Darwinian hypothesis of constant though slight variation in every organ of every animal, by certain other variations which were unfavorable; and the latter, not only in the case of the giraffe, but in that of other animals, must have outweighed the favorable variation. Even the favorable variations in any individual would be so numerous as to be antagonistic, and so to neutralize each other at the very outset. When such a variation is once established, like the long neck of the giraffe, or like the mimicry in insects by which they are enabled to escape the notice of their enemies, it is easy to see how it is reproduced, perpetuated and increased—but how to account for its beginning? How is it possible for these initial variations, infinitesimal oscillations, ever to build up such a protective resemblance—as, for instance, of an insect to a dead leaf or twig—as to be positively useful to the individual, and thus to become permanent? If all favorable variations tend toward permanency, it would happen that many of them would be mutually antagonistic, and so obliterate each other at the outset.

We confess that it is difficult for us to admit the force of this objection. Mr. Mivart gives us no examples, even hypothetical, of favorable variations which cancel each other. There seems to be a contradiction in the terms employed. How can two variations, each of which tends to the welfare of the individual, conflict? If, for instance, a vivid color in the humming-bird's wing tends to perpetuate itself through sexual selection, what incompatibility has this advantage of color with the advantage which increased strength of wing, or sharpness of vision, or power of smell confers? If an ape found advantage in the possession of a longer tail than his fellows, how should the simultaneous tendency toward a more active brain or a more powerful digestion than usual interfere with the development of the prehensile tail? It is easily conceivable, indeed, that the humming-bird, by its brighter color, should the sooner attract the notice of an enemy, or even that the ape, in times of the utmost scarcity, should find the increased size of his body a disadvantage in the struggle for life, as in the case of the giraffe, already supposed. But there are instances of a coincident unfavorable variation. It appears to us a confusion in thought to hold that favorable variations, however slight and incipient, are liable to antagonize each other.

Concerning the difficulties which attend the development of a favorable variation, in itself considered, Mr. Mivart argues as follows. In the case of the mammary gland, or breast, he says: "Is it conceivable that the young of any animal was ever saved from destruction by accidentally sucking a drop of scarcely nutritious fluid from an accidentally hypertrophied gland of its mother?" So of certain special faculties. Mr. Wallace, in his work on natural selection, declares that it never could have given rise to the power of singing. The habits of savages give no intimation that this faculty was ever valued by them. "Savages certainly never choose their wives for fine voices, but for rude health, and strength, and physical beauty. Sexual selection, therefore, could not have developed this wonderful power, which only comes into play among civilized people." (p. 350.) Certain developments of form and color cannot, by any possibility, we think, be accounted for by sexual selection. In the case of bivalve shell-fish "we meet with charming tints, and elegant forms and markings, which are of no direct use to their possessors in the struggle for life, and of no indirect utility as regards sexual selection; for fertilization takes place by the mere action of currents of water; and the least beautiful individual has fully as good a chance of becoming a parent as has the one which is the most favored in beauty of form and color."

Another argument, perhaps the strongest advanced by Mr. Mivart, in opposition to the sufficiency of natural selection to produce the results claimed for it by Darwin, was first published in the *North British Review* for June, 1867. Darwin says that in the struggle for life a grain may turn the balance in favor of a given structure, which will then be preserved. But one of the weights in the scale of nature, rejoins the reviewer, is due to the number of a given tribe. Any improvement by variation is in a hopeless minority. To think it possible for such a variation to establish itself at the expense of numerous organisms already adapted to the locality is the same thing as to suppose a single white man, landed upon an island inhabited by savage negroes, to be able to supplant the aboriginal race by his own descendants. Darwin himself has said of this argument, in a recent publication: "The justice of these remarks cannot, I think, be disputed. If, for instance, a bird of some kind could procure its food more easily by having its beak curved, and if one were born with its beak strongly curved, and which consequently flourished, nevertheless there would be a very poor chance of this one individual's perpetuating its kind to the exclusion of the common form." This admission, made with Darwin's habitual candor, seems to Mr. Mivart to amount almost "to a change of front in the face of the enemy." Another class of objections to natural selection appears, according to Mr. Mivart, in certain organs that are directly opposed in their functions to the advantage of the species. Thus the rattle of the rattle-snake, and the swelling neck of the cobra di capello, are a warning to the prey upon which they live; the baleen or whalebone in the mouth of the whale, the larynx of the young kangaroo, are structures which in a process of development from other forms must have been injurious to the animal. Similar difficulties are shown to inhere in the development of the eye and of the ear. The cuttle-fish has an eye closely similar in structure to that of man; while insects, as remote as the cuttle-fish from him in structure, yet living in conditions more similar to his own, possess an eye that is totally different from that of man. How can natural selection account for these facts? Mr. Mivart argues also, that the mathematical chances are almost infinite against a sufficient number of variations occurring simultaneously to constitute, in any given case, a permanent improvement.

The author finally announces the principles which he thinks necessary to supplement the doctrine of natural selection. He holds that all matter is in a sense alive; that as mineral substances crystallize themselves into definite forms, so there inheres in every form of animal life a shaping impulse, a *nisus formativus*, which on the one hand enables it to assume new forms suddenly, and without any intermediate gradations—as in the case of the Ancon sheep—and on the other hand imposes certain limits to variation, as seen in the goose, a species which is held by science as well as by satire to be one of the most permanent upon the planet. To use the striking illustration of Mr. Galton, the organization at any given time of a particular species has a stability like that of a many-facetted spheroid, which, however, may tumble over from one facet to another as soon as a sufficient impulse is applied to it from without. The animal or the plant, as Darwin and Wallace have shown, is mobile in obedience to external influences; but Mr. Mivart argues that it has also an intrinsic tendency to change, and suddenly change, its form. Such "sports" or variations may occur far more frequently than we suppose; for, when a new species is discovered, especially in long-explored regions, we cannot be certain how long it has been in existence. If the first of a newly-born species were found, the fact of its discovery would tell us nothing about its origin. "Naturalists would have no means," says Mr. Murphy (on *Habit and Intelligence*) "of knowing whether it were the first or the last of its race." Mr. Mivart adduces cases in which sudden modifications have been observed—as that of English greyhounds in Mexico, which were unable to support the fatigues of the chase in the attenuated atmosphere of its elevated plateaus, and lay down gasping for breath before they could overtake their prey, but which produced whelps that ran down the hares with perfect ease. Twenty-seven kinds of American trees were simultaneously and similarly modified.

In view of facts like these Mr. Mivart concludes (1) that the conception of an internal, innate force is necessary to explain the origin of the diversities of species; (2) that, by such a force, new species are developed suddenly, by ordinary generation; (3) that these "jumps" are considerably greater than the minute variations caused by natural selection; (4) that the latent tendency which exists to these sudden evolutions is determined to action by the stimulus of external conditions; (5) that natural selection destroys monstrosities, and feeble individuals, and removes the antecedent species when the new one evolved is better fitted to surrounding conditions; and (6) that natural selection favors and develops useful variations, though it cannot originate them. Of this definite statement of positive theory Mr. A. W. Bennett, in a recent review of the book in question, has made the not very just remark that "Mr. Mivart has no counter theory to propose, beyond the belief that there exists in all organic life an innate power analogous to intelligence." Mr. Mivart may not have undermined the theory of natural selection, but he has made a worthy contribution toward the better understanding of the great problem concerning the origin of different kinds of animals and plants.

THE LIFE OF JOHN ADAMS. Begun by JOHN QUINCY ADAMS. Completed by CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS. Revised and corrected. Two vols., pp. 499, 416. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO. 1871.

This is a reproduction of the biography prefixed to the complete works of John Adams, and published fifteen years ago. In this new edition it is given to the public judiciously separated from the other volumes, after a careful revisal of the text, with corrections of some errors, and a few alterations and additions required by the disclosure of later evidence bearing upon points that were left in doubt. This revision is the more valuable from having been made by the latter of the joint authors after his memorable residence in England as our Minister at the Court of St. James. His mind is one that would not exclude any new light upon the important themes which pass in review in these volumes; and his position while abroad gave him every opportunity to reinvestigate whatever had seemed questionable to him because seen from the American rather than the English point of view. In the preface he says: "The strictures founded upon the course of British statesmen, as well as of the nation collectively, toward this country, are left to stand very much as they were." And, he adds, "This is mentioned in order to preclude any inference that might be hastily drawn of the intervention of some later cause of irritation to sharpen the language."

The biography is substantially the work of the editor of this edition. Only the first two chapters were written by John Quincy Adams, though doubtless much of the laborious collection and arrangement of the original materials of the work was performed by him. The interest and value of this important contribution to the literature of our Revolution could hardly be increased. Its distinguished authors, so skilled in public affairs; their direct access to authentic sources of information; the epoch of which it treats, growing more momentous to us as its results, in our own nation and in others, develop themselves; the growing appreciation of the character and work of the illustrious man of whose eventful life it tells; and the very time in which this republication appears;—all contribute to its value, and to assure for it a wide-spread and unusual attention.

Perhaps some will regret that so good a work was not made better by being wholly written in the clear, graphic, and vigorous style of the younger biographer. The first two chapters read as if they were only a hurried draft, from which reverence and affection withheld a revision which could not be given by the hand that made it. Yet we could not lose these chapters without regret. They are characteristic of the fiery, liberty-loving heart of one whom the nation will increasingly esteem; and we can but like the ruthless blows which he delivers in a startling, episodical way, on the right hand and the left, at all civil and ecclesiastical tyrannies.

The work is much more than a biography. It is a history. You have not only the life of the man, but you sail to and fro upon the agitated ocean which surrounded that island. A great amount of valuable information in regard to questions that are still important is conveyed to the reader's mind. We look down upon the deep, interflowing undercurrents of popular feeling, and of skillful diplomacy, in the midst of which he was placed, and which he did so much to withstand or to direct. The perils to which the colonies were exposed in the first movements made to resist the tyranny of the mother country; the gradual drawing together and compacting of the diverse and conflicting interests, out of which the Union rose as a breakwater against its encroachments; the shaping of the structure at home; its defense and strengthening by treaties abroad; the rise of the well-formed and stately superstructure; and those interdependencies of its parts which make it monstrous and impossible to divide it;—come before the reader in new and clearer light, and in a manner which reveals not only the most thorough investigation, but the facile and practiced hand of the accomplished statesman.

A somewhat remarkable letter written by John Adams when a young man of twenty—1755—contains what may have been the origin of many of his subsequent views. It is not without instruction for us yet. Speaking of the colonization of this country he says, with a foresight which later years show to be characteristic of his mind: "Perhaps this may transfer the great seat of empire to America. It looks likely to me; for if we can remove the turbulent Gallics, our people, according to the exactest computation, will in another century become more numerous than England itself. Should this be the case, since we may have all the naval stores of the nation in our hands, it will be easy to obtain mastery of the seas; and then the united force of all Europe will not be able to subdue us. The only way to keep us from setting up for ourselves is to disunite us. Keep us in distinct colonies, and then," &c. At this time, it must be remembered, there was hardly any official correspondence, on matters of any general interest, between the colonies.

Our limits prohibit any particular review of these interesting volumes; but we turn from a perusal of them with a higher estimation than ever of the character and the invaluable labors of our second President, and a conviction that full justice has not yet been accorded to him by the nation. Recent events have contributed to remove, or at least have given the promise to remove, some of the passions and prejudices which have obscured our indebtedness to him. His unflinching devotion to right and liberty; his patriotism never wavering for a moment; his clear, judicial mind; his patience of labor; his quickness and insight; his resolute, unbending will; his wise and courageous assumption of responsibility when even men like Hancock, and Franklin, and Jay hesitated, and were perplexed; and his far-sighted prescience;—all served the country in her greatest need. And by what they accomplished—in Congress, abroad, among wily and unfriendly diplomatists, and from the chair of the Chief Executive in a formative and most important period of our nation's early history—the claim of his illustrious son and ardent admirer receives not a little to support it. "We shall find," he says, "that in the formation of the institutions which have secured the enjoyment of orderly freedom to the people of this Union, no individual contributed anything to be compared with his labors."

It need hardly be said that the publishers have issued this work in a manner that adds to the pleasure of reading it. As a sequel to these volumes we are promised "a selection of the essential portions of a Diary of John Quincy Adams, kept almost continuously by him for more than half a century," which is being compiled by his son.

A little boy at the Portsmouth Navy-yard, son of a naval officer now at sea, recently concluded his usual evening prayer with: "O, Lord! Please send my dear papa home again, as quick as Uncle Sam will let you."

NATIONAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Bills Passed at the Third Session of the Forty-First Congress—Expenses for the Fiscal Year and Deficiencies of the Last.

The following are the various appropriations made at the Third Session of the Forty-first Congress, closed on Saturday, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, for deficiencies for the year 1871, and for miscellaneous purposes:

DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS.

Sundry Civil Appropriations, otherwise known as the Omnibus bill.

State Department.

Expenses Mexican Claims Convention	$20,000
Expenses Joint High Commission	25,000
Expenses Spanish Commission	15,000
Increased expenses of Legations and Consulates in Madrid, Paris, Berlin and London by reason of the war	50,000
Expenses United States Legation, Paris, protecting Germans during war	4,000

Treasury Department.

Supervising Inspectors, steam vessels, salaries, traveling expenses, life-saving apparatus, &c.	166,470
Revenue-cutter service	857,638
Deficiency in Marine Hospital service	150,000
Engraving, printing, and paper of loans and Treasury notes	75,000
Detecting counterfeiters and bringing them to trial	125,000
Miscellaneous items	207,500
For construction revenue vessels	200,000
For future public buildings	150,000
Fuel, lights and water for the same	225,000
For vaults, safes, locks, heating apparatus, &c.	150,000
Pay of custodians and janitors public buildings	200,000
For rents, postage-stamps, stationery, &c.	11,574
For branch mint at Carson City	30,326

United States Courts.

For defraying expenses United States Courts	$2,000,000
For the maintenance of District Columbia convicts, &c.	10,601

Department of Interior.

For expenses of public lands, surveys, general, &c.	$14,100
For expenses of the collection of revenue from sales of public lands	440,975
For Metropolitan Police	207,870
Fyr Government Hospital for the Insane	153,000
For Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb	64,500
For Columbia Hospital for Women	18,500
Nor National Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans Home	15,000
For the care of sixty paupers	12,000
For the Smithsonian Institution	20,000
For the Botanic Garden	16,690
For compensation of Librarian of the Senate Library	2,220
For expenses of repairing the Capitol and improving the Capitol grounds, &c.	133,000
For completing the north front Patent Office building	2,500
For the extension of Government Printing Office	45,060
For expenses surveying the public lands in the various States and Territories	594,740
Por survey the boundary line of Utah and Idaho	6,480
For the survey of Indian reservations in Kansas	75,000
For geological survey of the Territories	40,000
For the survey of the Colorado River	12,000
For the expenses of the Fish Commissioner	5,000
For balance to Vinnie Ream	10,010
For Miscellaneous items	14,351
For defraying the expenses taking the ninth census	1,250,000
For payment of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812	4,500,000

War Department.

For buildings and grounds in and around Washington, including lights, furniture, fuel, repairs, &c.	$264,520
For Washington aqueduct	73,300
For completing bridge at Rock Island	300,000
For armories and arsenals, expenses, repairs, &c.	232,729
For Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and abandoned land	87,500
For support of Freedman's Hospital at Washington	78,000
For Signal Office and expenses storm signal service	102,451
For contingencies of the Army	275,000
For the care and maintenance of United States military convicts	50,000
For continuing surveys of northern and north-western lakes	
For United States building at Columbia, S.C.	75,000
For light-house establishments, repairs and incidental expenses in refitting and improving light-houses and buildings, salaries, wages, &c., connected therewith, and new light-houses with apparatus	3,266,464
For the survey of the Atlantic and Gulf coast	391,000
For the survey of the western coast of the United States	240,000
For repairs, expenses, &c., coast survey vessels and other miscellaneous items	75,000

Navy Department.

For the Navy-yard at Portsmouth	$75,000
For the Navy-yard at Boston	75,000
For the Navy-yard at Brooklyn	100,000
For the Navy-yard at Philadelphia	40,000
For the commencement of navy-yard at League Island	200,000
For Navy-yard at Washington	75,000
For Navy-yard at Norfolk	75,000
For Navy-yard at Pensacola	50,000
For Navy-yard at Mare Island, Cal.	400,000
For Naval Station at Sackett's Harbor	1,000
For Naval Station at Mound City	4,000
For Naval Station at New-London	5,000
For Naval Station at Key West	30,000
For emergencies at naval stations	50,000
For the purchase of twenty-five Gatling guns	50,000

Department of Agriculture.

For improvement of grounds, materials, repairs, &c.	$26,800

Government Buildings.

For Custom-house, Astoria, Oregon	$10,000
For Custom-house, Cairo, Ill.	33,768
For Custom-house, Charleston	50,000
For Custom-house, Knoxville	20,000
For Custom-house, Portland, Oregon	100,000
For Custom-house, St. Paul, Minn.	94,411
For Post-office and Court-house, New-York	1,394,897
For Post-office and Court-house, Omaha	50,000
For Post-office and Sub Treasury, Boston	942,574
For Branch Mint, San Francisco	500,000
For repairs of Treasury Building, Washington	34,816
For Custom-house, New-Orleans	150,000
For Custom-house and Post-office, Machias	20,000
For Custom-house, Portland, Me.	42,833
For a Court-room, Williamsport, Penn.	3,000
For repair of the rooms in Mississippi State House occupied by United States officials	600
For the increase salary of the mission to the German Empire	21,800
Total for the Sundry Civil bill	$22,583,500

CONSULAR AND DIPLOMATIC.

Appropriations for the consular and diplomatic expenses of the Government:

For salaries of envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary	$326,250
For salaries of secretaries of legation	29,859
For salaries of interpreters	5,500
For contingent expenses of foreign intercourse proper, and all contingent expenses of all missions abroad	100,000
To enable Robert C. Schenck, Minister to Great Britain, to employ a private amanuensis	2,500
For salaries of consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, commercial agents, and thirteen consular clerks, including loss by exchange thereon, namely	391,200
For salaries of the marshals for the consular courts in Japan, &c.	7,700
For stationery, book-cases, arms of the United States, &c.	60,000
For expenses for interpreters, guards and other matters	3,000
For rent of prisons for American convicts in Japan, China, Siam and Turkey, &c.	21,750
For expenses under the neutrality act	20,000
For expenses incurred in bringing home from foreign countries persons charged with crimes	5,000
For relief and protection of American seamen in foreign countries	100,000
For expenses which may be incurred in acknowledging the services of masters and crews of foreign vessels in rescuing American citizens from shipwreck	5,000
For payment of the seventh annual installment of the Scheldt dues	60,584
To pay to the Government of Great Britain and Ireland the second and last installment of the amount awarded by the Commissioners, in satisfaction of the claims of the Hudson's Bay and of the Puget Sound Agricultural Company, in gold coin	325,000
Total for consular and diplomatic service	$1,469,134

RIVER AND HARBOR WORKS.

Appropriations for the repair, preservation and completion of certain public works on rivers and harbors, and for other purposes:

For improvement of Superior City Harbor, Wisconsin	$40,000
For improvement of Marquette Harbor, Lake Superior, Michigan	60,000
For improvement of Green Bay Harbor, Wisconsin	17,500
For improvement of Manitowoc Harbor, Wisconsin	11,000
For improvement of Sheboygan Harbor, Wisconsin	15,000
For improvement of Port Washington Harbor, Wisconsin	15,000
For improvement of Milwaukee Harbor, Wisconsin	38,000
For improvement of Racine Harbor, Wisconsin	10,000
For improvement of Kenosha Harbor, Wisconsin	10,000
For improvement of Two Rivers Harbor, Wisconsin	25,000
For improvement of Ahnapee Harbor, Wisconsin	25,000
For improvement of harbor at mouth of Menomonee River, Wisconsin and Michigan	25,000
For improvement of the north and south branches of the Shrewsbury River, New-Jersey	14,000
For improvement of Aux Becs Scies Harbor, Michigan	10,000
For the improvement of South River, New-Jersey	15,000
For the removal of obstructions of Salem River, New-Jersey	4,800
For improvement of Manistee Harbor, Michigan	9,000
For improvement of Ouachita River from the Louisiana State line to the town of Arkadelphia, in the State of Arkansas, on said river	25,000
For improvement of Pere Marquette Harbor, Michigan	10,000
For improvement of Pentwater Harbor, Michigan	10,000
For improvement of White River Harbor, Michigan	20,000
For improvement of Muskegon Harbor, Michigan	15,000
For improvement of Grand Haven Harbor, Michigan	6,000
For improvement of Black Lake Harbor, Michigan	10,000
For improvement of Saugatuck Harbor, Michigan	10,000
For improvement of Cheboygan Harbor, Michigan	10,000
For improvement of South Haven Harbor, Michigan	15,000
For improvement of Saint Joseph Harbor, Michigan	10,000
For improvement of Saint Mary's Falls Canal and Saint Mary's River, Michigan	200,000
For improvement of Au Sable River, Michigan	10,000
For Harbor of Refuge, Lake Huron, Michigan	100,000
For improvement of Clinton River, Michigan	1,500
For improvement of Saint Clair Flats, Michigan	1,500
For improvement of Toledo Harbor, Ohio	20,000
For improvement of Ashtabula Harbor, Ohio	15,000
For clearing and buoying the channel of the Schuylkill River at its mouth, at Gibson's Point, and above to the Chestnut-street bridge, Philadelphia, Penn.	10,000
For improvement of Erie Harbor, Pennsylvania	29,000
For improvement of Chicago Harbor, Illinois	100,000
For harbor of refuge, at Calumet, Illinois	50,000
For improvement of Michigan City Harbor, Indiana	15,000
For improvement of Dunkirk Harbor, New-York	25,000
For improvement of Port Jefferson Harbor, Long Island, New-York	15,000
For improvement of Buffalo Harbor, New-York	100,000
For improvement of Olcott Harbor, New-York	5,000
For improvement of Oak Orchard Harbor, New-York	10,000
For improvement of Charlotte Harbor, New-York	10,000
For improvement of Little Sodus Harbor, New-York	15,000
For improvement of Pultneyville Harbor, New-York	5,000
For improvement of Oswego Harbor, New-York	100,000
For improvement of Ogdensburg Harbor, New-York	25,000
For improvement of Plattsburg Harbor, New-York	15,000
For improvement of Burlington Harbor, Vermont	30,000
For the preservation of the Falls of St. Anthony and the navigation of the Mississippi River above the same	50,000
For improvement of the Ouachita River, in Louisiana, from the Arkansas State line to the mouth of said river	26,000
For improvement of the Upper Mississippi River, and removing snags and dredging	52,000
For improvement of the Minnesota River	10,000
For improvement of the Rock Island Rapids	150,000
For improvement of the Des Moines Rapids	275,000
For improvement of the Mississippi, Missouri and Arkansas Rivers	150,000
For improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi River	125,000
For improvement of the Falls of the Ohio River and Louisville Canal	200,000
For improvement of the Ohio River	50,000
For improvement of Queenstown Harbor, Maryland	5,000
For improvement of the ship-channel in the Patapsco River and Chesapeake Bay, leading toward the harbor of Baltimore	50,000
For improvement of the channel at the mouth of Cape Fear, North Carolina	75,000
For improvement of Roanoke River below Weldon, N. C.	20,000
For improvement of the ship-channel in Charleston Habor, S. C.	13,000
For improvement of the James River below Richmond, Va.	50,000
For improvement of the Appomattox River below Petersburg, Va.	60,000
For improvement of the Rappahannock River, Virginia	15,000
For improvement of Hudson River, New-York	40,000
For improvement of the East River, New-York, including Hell Gate	250,000
For improvement of Pawtucket River, Rhode Island	7,000
For construction of breakwater at Block Island, Rhode Island	75,000
For improvement of Pawcatuck River, Rhode Island and Connecticut	10,000
For improvement of Thames River, Connecticut	15,000
For improvement of Connecticut River, above Hartford and below Holyoke	20,000
For improvement of Connecticut River below Hartford	35,000
For improvement of New-Haven Harbor, Connecticut	40,000
For improvement of the Housatonic River, Connecticut	15,000
For improvement of Bridgeport Harbor, Connecticut	20,000
For improvement of Taunton River, Massachusetts	10,000
For Improvement of Hyannis Harbor, Massachusetts	10,000
For improvement of Provincetown Harbor, Massachusetts	6,000
For improvement of Plymouth Harbor, Massachusetts	10,000
For improvement of Boston Harbor, Massachusetts	100,000
For improvement of Merrimac River, above Haverhill, Massachusetts	25,000
For improvement of Kennebunk River, Maine	5,000
For improvement of Saco River, Maine	15,000
For improvement of Portland Harbor, Maine	40,000
For the improvement of the Cocheco River, within the town of Dover, New-Hampshire	10,000
For improvement of Kennebec River, above Hallowell, Maine	10,000
For improvement of Kennebec River, between Gardiner and Richmond, Maine	5,000
For improvement of navigation at the "Gut," opposite Bath, Maine	6,500
For improvement of the Penobscot River at Bangor and below, Maine	50,000
For improvement of harbor at Cambridge, Md.	10,000
For improvement of Union River, Maine	15,000
For improvement of Royal's River, Maine	10,000
For improvement of Narraguagus River, Maine	12,000
For improvement of Sullivan River, Maine	10,000
For improvement of the Cumberland River below Nashville, Tenn.	30,000
For improvement of Galveston Harbor, Texas	20,000
For construction of breakwater at Wilmington Harbor, California	200,000
For improvement of the Umpqua River, Oregon	22,500
For improvement of Mobile Harbor, Alabama	50,000
For improvement of the Osage River, Missouri	25,000
For improvement of the harbor at Duluth, Minnesota	60,000
For improvement of the Willamette River, above Oregon City, Oregon	16,000
For examination and surveys for improvement on the Northern and North-western lakes and rivers, and the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, and for contingencies of rivers and harbors not provided for in this act	175,000
For Delaware River, New-Jersey	20,000
For Peconic River, Long Island	5,000
For Alton Harbor, Illinois	15,000
For improvement mouth of the Mississippi River	25,000
For general survey of Mississippi River and Harbor of St. Louis	25,000
For improvement of White, Black and Little Red Rivers, Arkansas	10,000
For improvement of St. Francis River	10,000
For improvement of Little Missouri	10,000
For improvement of Tennessee River	15,000
For improvement of the bar at the mouth of St. John's, Florida	15,000
Total for rivers and harbors	$4,305,500

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Appropriations for the Post-office Department:

For inland mail transportation	$11,518,844
For pay of mail messengers	506,214
For pay of route agents	786,569
For pay of mail-route agents	59,404
For pay of local agents	49,044
For pay of railway post-office clerks	555,338
For pay of baggage-masters in charge of through mails	5,000
For foreign mail transportation	400,000
For ship, steam-boat and way letters	10,000
For pay of postmasters	5,100,000
For pay of clerks in post-offices	2,600,000
For pay of letter carriers	1,400,000
For wrapping paper	35,000
For twine	35,000
For letter balances	2,560
For pay of blank agents	10,000
For office furniture	2,500
For advertising	50,000
For manufacture of adhesive postage-stamps	159,000
For manufacture of postage-stamped envelopes and newspaper-wrappers	414,200
For salary of Disbursing Agent and assistants, and incidental expenses of agency	6,800
For mail depredations and special agents	125,000
For mail-bags and mail-bag catchers	180,000
For mail locks and keys	40,000
For post-marking and canceling stamps for Post-offices	12,500
For balances due foreign countries	200,000
For preparing and publishing post-route maps	20,000
For rent of Post-offices	200,000
For fuel for Post-offices	100,000
For lights for Post-offices	110,000
For stationary and miscellaneous items for Post-offices	40,000
For registered package envelopes	15,000
For official envelopes for use of Postmasters	30,000
For envelopes for return of dead letters to writers	4,000
For fees to United States Attorneys, clerks of Courts and United States Marshals	10,000
For engraving, printing and binding drafts and warrants	3,500
For miscellaneous items	1,000
For steam-ship service between San Francisco, Japan and China	1,000,000
For steam-ship service between the United States and Brazil	150,000
For steam-ship service between San Francisco and the Sandwich Islands	75,000
Total amount of Post-office Department	21,151,413

THE ARMY.

Appropriations for the army:

For expenses of the Commanding Generals' office	$5,000
For expenses of recruiting and transportation of recruits	120,580
For contingent expenses of the Adjutant-General's Department	5,000
For signal service	5,000
For pay of the army and for payment to discharged soldiers for clothing not drawn and for Indian scouts	12,300,000
For allowance to officers of the army for transportation	150,000
For general expenses of the army	100,000
For subsistence of regular troops, engineers and Indian scouts	2,900,000
For regular supplies of the Quartermaster Department	4,000,000
For extra pay to soldiers employed as artisans and carpenters	900,000
For purchase of horses for the cavalry and artillery and for Indian scouts	450,000
For transportation of the army, including clothing, baggage, &c.	4,000,000
For hire of quarters for officers and troops	1,000,000
For heating and cooking stoves	5,000
For purchase and manufacture of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, &c.	500,000
For establishing and maintaining national cemeteries	200,000
For army contingencies	50,000
For medical and hospital supplies, pay of physicians and expenses of Medical Departm't	200,000
For the Medical Museum and Surgeon General's office	7,000
For trials with torpedoes for harbor and land defense	10,000
For completion of quarters at the Engineer Depot, Willet's Point, N. Y.	25,000
For repairs and preservation of bridge equipage and adapting it to the new system of war	10,000
For purchase of material and labor for repairs of quarters, &c., at engineer posts	2,000
For the ordnance service for current expenses at the arsenals	200,000
For manufacturing metallic ammunition for small arms	100,000
For cleaning and preserving new ordnance store	75,000
For sea-coast cannon and carriages for the same	300,000
For purchase and manufacture of other ordnance stores	50,000
For manufacture of arms at the National Armory	150,000
Total for army	$27,719,580

FORTIFICATIONS.

Appropriations for the construction, preservation and repairs of certain fortifications and other works of defense:

For Fort Gorges, Portland Harbor, Maine	$15,000
For Fort Preble, Portland Harbor, Maine	28,000
For Fort Scammell, Portland Harbor, Maine	50,000
For Fort Warren, Boston Harbor, Massachusetts	50,000
For battery on Long Island Head, Boston Harbor, Massachusetts	37,500
For Fort Winthrop, Boston Harbor, Massachusetts	45,500
For Fort Independence, Boston Harbor, Massachusetts	27,500
For Fort Schuyler, East River, New-York	57,500
For fort at Willett's Point, East River, New-York	45,000
For Fort Hamilton and additional batteries, New-York Harbor	25,000
For fort on site of Fort Tompkins, New-York Harbor	52,000
For Battery Hudson, New-York Harbor	16,500
For Fort Mifflin, near Philadelphia	25,000
For battery on Finn's Point, Delaware River	20,000
For new fort opposite Fort Delaware, Delaware Shore	50,000
For Fort Moultrie, Charleston Harbor	25,000
For Fort Sumter, Charleston Harbor	25,000
For Fort Pulaski, Savannah River	26,500
For Fort Jefferson, Garden Key, Florida	42,500
For Fort Jackson, Mississippi River, Louisiana	50,000
For Fort Saint Philip, Mississippi River, Louisiana	37,500
For forts at Fort Point, entrance to San Francisco Harbor, California	50,000
For fort at Lime Point	100,000
For fort on Alcatraz Island, in the harbor of San Francisco, California	75,000
For purchase of sites proposed to be occupied for permanent sea-coast defenses	150,000
For contingencies of fortifications	250,000
For sea-coast mortar batteries	100,000
Total amount	$1,477,300

THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

Appropriations for the support of the Military Academy:

For additional pay of officers, and for pay of instructors, cadets and musicians	$228,775
For repairs and improvements	22,500
For fuel and apparatus	14,000
For annual repairs of gas-pipes, gas-meters and retorts	600
For fuel for cadets' mess-hall and shops and laundry	3,500
For postage and telegrams, stationery, transportation, type and materials for office and diplomas for graduates, cadet registers, class reports and blanks, compensation to pressman and lithographer, clerks, for departments of instruction in mathematics, artillery, cavalry and infantry tactics, civil and military engineering, natural and experimental philosophy, drawing, ethics, French, Spanish, chemistry, mineralogy and geology	21,514
Miscellaneous and contingent expenses—For increase and expense of library, salary of librarian's assistant, for Superintendent, for Cadet hospital, for Board of Visitors, for repairink and opening roads and paths, for grading, draining and improving drill ground	19,180
For increasing the supply of water, rebuilding dam for reservoir at the foot of Crows' Nest Mountain	5,000
For survey, map and estimate for plan for bringing water from Round Pond	2,500
For heating apparatus, book-cases for archives, office furniture, upholstery, blinds, gas-pipes and fixtures in fire-proof building for public office and archives	5,000
Total for Military Academy	$310,069

PENSIONS.

Appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions of the United States:

For army invalid pensions, and for furnishing artificial limbs or apparatus for resection, or commutation therefor	$9,550,000
For revolutionary pensions, and pensions of widows, children, and mothers, fathers, brothers and sisters of soldiers	19,000,000
For navy invalid pensions, including the compensation to pension agents, expenses of the several agencies, and fees for preparing vouchers and administering oaths, and for furnishing artificial limbs or apparatus for resection, or commutation therefor	150,000
For navy pensions of widows, children, mothers, fathers, brothers and sisters of sailors and marines	350,000
Total for pensions	$29,050,000

INDIAN APPROPRIATIONS.

Deficiency, &c.	$237,600
Contingencies, &c.	43,500
Apaches, Kiowas and Comanches	79,200
Apaches of Arizona and New-Mexico	70,000
Arickarees, Gros Ventres and Mandans	40,000
Assiniboines	30,000
Blackfeet, Bloods and Piegans	50,009
Calaporias, Molallas and Clackamas, of Willamette Valley	5,500
Cheyennes and Arapahoes	60,200
Chickasaws	3,000
Boise Fort band of Chippewas	15,600
Chippewas of Lake Superior	46,220
Chippewas of the Mississippi	44,402
Chippewas of the Mississippi, Pillager and Lake Winnebagoshish bands of Chippewas	11,880
Bands of Chippewas	25,666
Chippewas of Red Lake and Pembina tribe of Chippewas	56,790
Choctaws	30,432
Confederated tribes and bands of Indians in Middle Oregon	13,600
Creeks	74,758
Crows	199,273
Delawares	3,404
D. Wamish and other allied tribes in Washington Territory	14,000
Flatheads and other confederated tribes	19,800
Gros Ventres	30,000
Iowas	2,875
Kansas	10,000
Kickapoos	10,000
Klamath and Modoc Indians	17,500
Makah tribe	7,600
Menomonees	16,179
Miamies, of Kansas	11,500
Miamies, Eel River	1,000
Miamies, of Indiana	11,062
Molels	2,000
Mixed Shoshones, Bancocks and Sheep-eaters	25,000
Navajoes	106,900
Nez Perces Indians	37,300
Nisqually, Puyallup and other tribes and bands of Indians	9,200
Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes	113,700
Omahas	23,800
Osages	43,456
Ottawas and Chippewas of Michigan	51,500
Ottoes and Missourias	9,000
Pawnees	50,000
Poncas	27,500
Pottawatomies	161,999
Pottawatomies of Huron	400
Quapaws	2,260
Qui-Na-Elt and Quil-Leh-Ute	8,100
River Crows	30,000
Rogue Rivers	3,000
Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi	52,850
Sacs and Foxes of Missouri	9,506
Seminoles	28,500
Senecas	2,660
Senecas of New-York	11,902
Senecas and Shawnees	2,060
Mixed Senecas, &c.	1,622
Shawnees	5,000
Shoshones	11,000
Shoshones and Bannacks	110,911
Shoshones and other tribes	40,000
Six Nations of New-York	4,500
Sioux of different tribes, including Santee Sioux in Nebraska	1,829,300
Sisseton and Whapeton, and Santee Sioux of Lake Traverse and Devil's Lake	75,000
Sisseton, Whapeton, Medewakanton and Whapekeota Sioux	50,000
S. Kallalams	10,000
Tabeguache band of Utah Indians	23,320
Grand River and Uintah bands of Utes	78,720
Umpquas (Cow Creek band)	550
Wichitas and other affiliated bands, and Indians in country leased from Choctaws	20,000
Walla-walla and other tribes	19,700
Winnebagoes	202,326
Snake Indians	2,000
Yakama nation	23,400
Yankton tribe of Sioux	41,500
General incidental expenses of the Indian service:	
Arizona	70,000
California	75,000
Colorado	20,000
Dakota Territory	20,000
Idaho Territory	20,000
Montana Territory	15,000
Nevada	15,500
New-Mexico	50,000
Oregon	46,000
Washington Territory	24,000
Utah Territory	35,000
For Wyoming Territory—miscellaneous	368,938
Interest on Trust Fund Stocks	100,548
Total amount	$5,729,396

HOUSE CONTINGENT FUND.

For the contingent fund of the House of Representatives	$15,000

DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION.

House of Representatives—Pay of laborers, clerks, &c.	$27,620
Senate—Pay of engineer, steam heating, &c.	2,840
Court-house and Post-office Building, New-York City	500,000
Post-office building, Boston	77,278
Court-house Building, Madison, Wis.	34,082
Court-house Building, Maine	56,816
Appraisers' Stores, Philadelphia	57,500
Custom-house, Sandusky, Ohio	10,000
For repairs and preservation of public buildings	50,000
For desks, tables, chairs, cases, furniture and repairs of furniture, carpets, matting, rugs, &c., &c.	45,000
For watchmen and laborers in Treasury Department	15,840
For expenses supervising and local inspectors of steam-boats	20,000
For stamps, internal revenue office	250,000
For workmen and adjusters, Branch Mint, San Francisco	36,000
For facilitating communication between the Atlantic and Pacific by electric telegraph	40,000
To reimburse Treasurer Spinner the sum embezzled by Chas. C. Edwins	5,758
For compensation of Assistants to Librarian of Congress	3,000
For clerical expenses of Commission to revise United States Statutes at Large	1,000
For collation and publication of reports of Foreign Claims Commission	3,000
For alteration and extension of the Treasury building	49,734
Pay District-Attorney of Nebraska, for four years last	800
To pay Rives & Bailey reporting and publishing *Daily Globe*	120,000
For light-house establishment	150,000
For the public printing	225,000
For contingent expenses of the office of Congressional Printer	1,500
For the State Department—For salaries, publishing the laws, contingent	18,193
For consular and diplomatic expenses, salaries of ministers abroad, rent of prisons in China, Japan and Siam, Consul at Hiogo, &c.	89,235
For relief and protection of American seamen in foreign countries	80,000
For pension office, salaries, contingent, &c., &c.	33,718
For Indian office, Ponca Indians, miscellaneous and contingent	26,448
For patent office, casual repairs, salaries and contingent	38,510
For mining statistics and incidental of land offices	5,000
For Government hospital for insane	25,500
For Post-office Department, mail lock, stamps, advertising salaries and contingent	89,240
For Post-office deficiency of revenue for year ending June 30, 1871	4,635,032
War Department—For purchase of horses for cavalry and artillery, &c.	200,000
Purchase and manufacture of clothing for the Army	200,000
Fees of attorneys-at-law, &c.	25,000
Purchase of medical and hospital supplies, &c.	100,000
Charges of State penitentiaries for expenses of United States military convicts, &c.	30,000
For putting new roof on West Point cadet quarters	40,000
Pay-master General's Department—For pay of the army	906,388
Mileage, &c.	200,000
Clothing to discharged soldiers (not drawn)	300,489
Quartermaster General's Department—Extra pay, contingent and miscellaneous expenses of all kinds	280,000
Hire of quarters for officers on military duty, for troops, for store-houses, &c.	300,000
Contingent of the office	2,500
Signal Office—Report on observation of storms by telegraph, &c.	29,200
Chief Engineer of the army—annual repairs of the President's house	11,464
Bureau of Freedmen, &c.	99,500
Navy Department—Provisions and clothing	500,000
Marine Corps	50,000
Territories and miscellaneous	39,429
Pensions of the War of 1812	240,000
Expense of collecting revenue from Customs, $2,750,000—being an increase of the permanent half-yearly appropriation for the expenses of collecting revenue from Customs—from $2,100,000 from each half-year to the sum above stated.	
Total amount of Deficiency appropriation, exclusive of the last item	$10,[illegible]
To construct revenue marine steam cutters	300,000
For the improvement of the Louisville and Portland Canal	300,000
For the completion of the section work at the Des Moines Rapids	341,000
For the continuing the prosecution of the work on the St. Mary's Falls	100,000

PERSONAL, POLITICAL, AND GENERAL.

Kentucky made 9,906,957 gallons of whisky in 1869, and only 5,869,798 gallons in 1870.

A young man in Lima, N. Y., has made himself notorious by eloping with his mother-in-law.

The Labor Reform and Temperance candidates for Governor in New-Hampshire are both on the stump.

Ohio towns are rather overdoing the spirit-photographs on window-panes. Sandusky reports two, and the village of Milan three.

Several attendants at recent masquerade parties in Boston complain of poisoning by the paint on the masks they wore.

It is predicted that the Labor Reformers and Temperence men, together, will not poll more than 2,100 votes in New-Hampshire.

A Boston woman gave loud utterance in a picture-gallery, the other day, to her admiration for the artist who painted the "Yo Cemeteries."

The President of the Webster Bank, of Boston, denies that its directors have presented its late embezzling cashier with $1,500 to set him up in business.

Members of a congregation in Massachusetts are very unhappy because the man who frescoed their new church has made all the little angels club-footed.

The Baptist Church in Buchanan, Va., has determined to investigate thoroughly the ghostly operations in and around the residence of its pastor.

Jefferson City, the capital of Missouri, has lost its chief hotel—a five-story building, filled with guests—by fire. The city has no fire department, and no supply of water for the extinguishment of fires.

Mr. Jones Miller has requested the Portland (Me.) *Press* to say that though he has been in New-York recently, and saw his children on several occasions, he made no attempt to take them from the custody of their mother.

Some radical temperance men in the First District of New-Hampshire have unanimously nominated Rev. Bartholomew Van Dame for Congress, and will throw away their votes on him.

Judge Robertson, at whose death bed Miss Cary was induced to sing a pathetic negro ballad a few weeks ago, has concluded that he will get well after all, and is now improving rapidly in health.

Savannah has cleaned its monument of Nathaniel Greene of revolutionary memory, and thinks now his name should be painted on it that Northern visitors may know that they reverence the noble and patriotic Northerner.

A highly-respectable Philadelphia merchant was arrested in Charleston, S. C., last week, by a policeman, because he thought he looked like somebody else whose portrait is in the rogues' gallery.

Far from declining, Mr. Henry D. Cooke has taken the office of Governor of the District of Columbia in good faith, and is now busy on the preliminary work of organization, a duty assigned him by the Territorial bill.

A Topeka graduate of Yale suggests that the twenty-five classes which have graduated under President Woolsey raise $2,000 each to endow a Professorship in his honor, to be called the "Woolsey Professorship of International Law."

John H. B. Latrobe read a paper before the Maryland Historical Society at its recent meeting on "A Lost Chapter in the History of Steam-boats," in which he sought to show that Robert Fulton was not the inventor of the steam-boat.

A lecturer before the New-Orleans Academy of Sciences has been contending that it would be cheaper for consumers in the Mississippi Valley to import commodities from Asia by way of New-Orleans than by way of New-York or San Francisco.

Boston merchants lament the death of a venerable parrot, which has inhabited a cage hanging in a shop in Exchange-street, in that city, for the last thirty-nine years, and has been long noted among them for the energy and evident delight with which it would cry fire.

The physicians of one county in Mississippi, Yallobusha by name, have formally and publicly announced that they will not attend the families of any planters who have mortgaged their crops to the merchants, unless the latter will become responsible for their fees.

A paper in Harrisburg, Penn., tells a story of a man there who, in answer to some charges by his wife, protested his innocence, calling upon God to paralyze him if he were guilty, and within half an hour was deprived of the faculty of speech, and has not since been able to articulate a word.

Erie, Penn., reports that one of its citizens wishing some Brooklyn lawyer to take testimony in a certain case, and not knowing any lawyer there, sent a telegram requesting the telegraph manager to "ask reliable young lawyer if he can take testimony, March 1;" and the answer came back: "Reliable young not known here."

The Albany *Argus* denies that the wife of Hon. Ben. Wade is an heir of the late Samuel H. Parsons, of Connecticut. It says that her mother was the second wife of the father of Mr. Parsons, and that he had a brother and sister, both of whom were married, but died, leaving no children.

The Faculty of Jefferson Medical College, at Philadelphia, deny with much warmth that there is any truth in the statement that hereafter the College will make no distinction of sex or of color among applicants for admission to its classes. They condemn the statement, to the contrary, as a mean and malicious falsehood, fabricated by some enemy of the school.

Daniel Wilson, a man who has lived for many years in seclusion, in a log hut which he had constructed upon the eastern bank of the Hudson River, in the town of Easton, Washington County, was found dead in his shanty, a few days ago, having apparently been dead some days. He is said to have been a man of ability, and to have had some property.

A Richmond woman, correspondent of a Virginia paper, says she interviewed Gov. Walker the other day to ascertain his position on a railroad question, and that he asked, before committing himself, what her own predilections were; and when she said that she was on the fence, he graciously said: "Then, Madam, I wish no more agreeable position than to be sitting by your side."

An old man was arrested last week in Pittsburg, Penn., because he had allured away his grandson from its parents from an all-engrossing love for him and a morbid unwillingness that any one else should share his love. He pleaded earnestly with the Mayor that he would not separate them, declaring that to him death would be preferable.

President Angell, now of the University of Vermont, is to receive a salary of $4,500 and house rent, when he goes to the University of Michigan. Prof. Frieze, who has been acting President of the latter institution, was offered the Presidency, but declined, saying President Angell was the man for the place, and he believed he could be induced to take it.

IMPORTANT ARREST.

A "Window-Thief" Caught.

For some weeks past a gang of bold marauders have been engaged in a series of depredations upon Broadway stores, which have resulted in serious loss to merchants, and have defied all preventive precautions adopted by the Police. The thieves, watching for an opportunity presented by the absence of the patrolman on a distant part of his post, and generally selecting the time when he is on his relieving point at the change of tours, have smashed in the heavy plate glass of the windows of the stores, and seizing whatever articles they could reach, have decamped before any policeman could intercept them. In this way the tailor-shop at the corner of Broadway and Canal-street was robbed some time ago, and at a later date CAMPION & STUART, No. 831 Broadway, suffered a loss of $400 by the same means, although the glass of their windows is one-fourth of an inch thick. In order, if possible, to detect and arrest these outlaws, Capt. HEDDEN, of the Fifteenth Precinct, has for some time past had officers in citizens' dress detailed for this special duty in Broadway during the night tours, and at an early hour yesterday morning he was rewarded by the first arrest ever made of one of these thieves. A few minutes after midnight, when the patrolmen were being changed, Officer HENDERSON, of the Fifteenth Precinct, who was on this special duty, heard the smash of glass, and running in the direction of the sound, seized a man just turning from Broadway into Waverley-place, who was carrying the fragments of the window of the store of WM. JACKSON, mourning goods, No. 729 Broadway. HENDERSON held to his man, and, notwithstanding his desperate resistance, succeeded in getting him to the Mercer-street Station-house, where he gave his name as JOHN LAWLESS, and said he resided at No. 62 West Houston-street. He was locked up, and yesterday morning being arraigned before Justice COX, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, was committed for trial on a charge of burglary made by Mr. JACKSON. The store being examined, showed that one of the large panes of glass had been completely demolished, but the promptitude of Officer HENDERSON had prevented the removal of any goods. There had evidently been two engaged in the affair, only one of whom had been arrested.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MARCH 4.

FIRST BOARD.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '81, reg.	115⅜
20,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	115⅜
15,000	do	115⅜
5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62	112⅝
20,000	do...s3	112⅝
4,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '64	112⅝
29,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65	112⅝
10,000	do...s10	112⅝
10,000	U. S. 5-20 reg., '65, new...s10	111¼
20,000	do...b3	111¼
85,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	111⅛
65,000	do	111⅛
10,000	U. S. 5-20 reg., '67	111⅛
20,000	U. S. 6s, cur...b3	113⅝
6,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	111⅛
50,000	do...b3	111⅛
6,000	do	111⅛
75,000	do	111⅛
20,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C...b3	109⅝
85,000	Tenn. S. 6s, new	64⅛
2,000	Ga. St. 7s, G. B.	93⅝
20,000	Tenn St. 6s, old	64⅛
2,000	S. C. St. 6s, new, Jan. and July	60⅛
5,000	do	60⅛
5,000	do	60⅛
1,000	do, Oct. & Apl	62
4,000	Mo. 6s, H. & S. J. I.	90⅛
10,000	Va. 6s, reg., old	52½
5,000	Va. St. 6s, new	64
6,000	Cen. Pac. G. B.	95⅛
5,000	Un. Pac. 1st	85
3,000	do	85⅛
28,000	Un. Pac. L. G.	75
2,000	Erie 4th	85⅛
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	93
4,000	C. & N. W. Con.	88
12,000	Tol. & Wab. 1st, St. L. Div.	80⅛
5,000	C. & N. W. 1st	93⅛
2,000	C. & R. I. & P. 7s	98⅛
2,000	do	98⅛
5,000	Clev. & Pitt. 4th	81
25,000	Long Dock bds	86
2,000	St. L. & I. M. 1st	89⅛
1,000	M. & S. P. 8s, 1st	104
3,000	do	104⅛
5,000	C. C. & I. C. 1st	85
2,000	Mich. So. S. F. B.	100⅛
5,000	T. P. & W. 1st, West. Div.	83
300	W. U. T. 7s, bds	95
20	Bank of America	150
16	Bank of Com	119
25	Continental Bank	94
10	Park Bank	157
25	Central Nat. Bk	104⅛
10	Merch. Ex. Bk	101⅛
50	Manuf. & Mer. Bk	101⅛
100	Maryland Coal	27⅛
100	do...bet. call	31
400	Cons. Coal of Md.	29
100	do	28⅛
100	do...bet. call	29⅛
100	do	29⅛
20	Western Un. Tel.	52⅛
200	do...bet. call	52⅛
1200	do	52⅛
100	do...b4	53
1200	do	53
100	American Coal	35
300	Quick. Mining Co.	14
100	do	13⅛
700	do	13⅛
100	Quicksilver Pref.	18⅛
200	do	19⅛
800	do	19
100	Brunswick City L.	7⅛
200	Mariposa Pref.	10⅛
100	do...bet. call	10⅛
100	Pacific Mail	44⅛
200	do	44⅛
200	do	43⅛
200	Adams Express	70
100	do	69⅛
100	Wells-Fargo Ex.	41⅛
34	do	41⅛
20	Am. Merch. U. Ex.	47⅛
40	U. S. Express	51
100	do	51⅛
150	do	52
100	do	51⅛

100	Bost. Wat. Power	33
100	Harlem Railroad	127½
300	N. Y. Cen. & H. R. R.	97¾
500	do	97⅝
200	do...bet. call	97⅝
60000	N. Y. C. & H. Ctfs.	93⅝
20000	do..bet. call.c	93⅛
200	Erie Railway	22¾
100	do...bet. call	22⅝
1000	Reading R. R.	101⅛
500	do...s3	101⅛
100	Mich. Central	117⅝
200	do	118
200	L. S. & Mich So.	99
200	do...bet. call	98⅞
400	do	98⅛
100	do	98⅝
300	do	98⅝
35	do	98⅞
500	Union Pacific	31⅛
100	do	31⅛
100	do	31
300	do	30⅝
1000	do...s30	30⅛
500	do...s3	30⅛
100	do	30⅛
95	do...bet. call	30
500	do	29⅞
600	do	29⅝
700	do	29
200	do	29⅛
200	do	29⅛
100	do	29⅝
100	do	29⅝
100	do	30
200	do	30⅛
400	do	30⅛
100	do	30⅛
300	Clev. & Pitts	109⅛
100	do	109
200	Chi. & N. W.	81
100	do	81⅛
400	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	94⅛
200	do	94⅛
100	do...bet. call	93⅝
200	do	93⅞
100	do	93⅛
100	do	93
900	do	92⅝
100	do	92⅝
200	do	92⅝
50	C., C., C. & Ind.	84⅛
8	do	84⅛
19	do	84
400	New Jersey Cen.	107⅛
25	do	107⅛
300	Chi. & R. I.	112⅛
200	do	112⅛
100	do...bet. call	112⅛
232	do	112⅛
100	do	112
100	do	111⅛
500	Mil. & St. P.	55
100	do	55⅛
100	do	55⅛
200	do	55⅛
300	do	55⅛
51	do	54⅛
1000	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	78
300	Tol., W. & W.	55⅛
488	Del., L. & W.	105⅛
40	do	105⅛
200	Bost., Har. & Erie	2
300	Alton & T. H.	31
200	Chi. & Alton	114
100	Ohio & Miss.	43⅛
200	do	43⅛
100	do	43⅛
800	do...bet. call	43⅛
300	Ohio & Miss. Pf.	73⅛
300	Morris & Essex	89⅛
8	N. Y. & N. H.	148
20	H. & St. Joseph	96
100	do	95⅛
100	do	95⅛
200	do	95
100	do	94⅛
100	H. & St. Joseph Pf.	102
300	do	102⅛
100	do	102⅛
200	do	103
600	C., C. & Ind. C.	21
23	do	20⅛
60	P., Ft. W. & C. G'd.	95⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$1,500	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	116
300	do	115⅞
1,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n.	111⅛
200	U. S. 5-20 C., '62	112
700	U. S. 5-20 C., '67, small	111
3,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '68	111⅛
100,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	109⅛
1,000	S. C. St. 6s, n., Jan. and July	60⅛
15,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n.	64⅛
21,000	do	64⅛
1,000	Va. 6s, reg., old	53
5,000	Un. Pac. 1st	85⅛
3,000	Cen. P. G'd bds	95⅛
1,000	H. & St. Jos. 8s, conv't bds	102⅛
100	Con. Coal of Md.	29⅛
200	do	29
100	West. Un. Tel.	52⅛
300	do...bet. call	52⅛
50	do	52⅛
100	Quicksilver Min.	13⅛
100	do	13⅛
100	Quicksilver Pf.	18⅛
100	Mariposa Pf.	9⅛
200	Pac. Mail	44⅛
500	do	44⅛
300	do...bet. call	44⅛
100	Boston W. P...b. c.	92
100	U. S. Express	51⅛
200	do...bet. call	50
10000	N. Y. C. & H. ct's	93⅛
141	Erie Pf.	46

100	Union Pac.	28⅝
700	do	28⅛
100	do...bet. call	28⅝
800	do	29
100	L. S. & M. So..b.c.	98⅛
1000	do...s3	98⅛
500	do...s3	98⅛
60	Ill. Cen.	134
300	Clev. & Pitts	109⅛
200	Chic. & N. W.	79⅛
300	do	79⅛
100	do...b3	79
500	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	92⅛
200	do	92⅛
100	do...b4	92⅛
100	C., C., Cin. & Ind.	84
100	N. J. Cen.	106⅛
100	Chic. & R. I.	112⅛
500	do	112⅛
600	Mil. & St. P.	54⅛
400	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	77⅛
100	do...bet. call	77⅛
500	do	77⅛
100	Tol., W. & W...b3	55⅛
400	Del., L. & W.	105⅛
300	Bos., H. & Erie	1⅛
300	Chic. & Alton	114
50	do	114⅛
200	Ohio & Miss.	43⅛
310	Morris & Essex	89⅛
80	do	89⅛
50	H. & St. Joe	95
100	H. & St. Jos. Pf.	102⅛
100	C., C. & I. Cen.	20⅛

MONDAY, March 6—A. M.

There was unusual activity in nearly all departments of business through the past week. The Import trade was large, the Exports of Produce on a liberal scale, and the Stock Exchange much excited and on the advance. Cheap Money and a disposition on the part of most of the Banks and private lenders to use their balances at the going rates, have had their influence upon Wall-street speculation, and the Railways with many of the Miscellaneous Stocks, have felt the effect to the extent, within a fortnight, of 5@7, and in some instances, like Union Pacific, 8@10 ⅌ cent. The top wave of the movement seemed to have been experienced on Friday afternoon, but while there was much realizing on Saturday, the Street failed to discover any important abatement in the prevailing spirit of the market.

In the Public Funds there was a further advance in prices on an increased volume of business in the earlier part of the week. The announcement of the names of the Foreign Banking firms appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to take charge of the New Loan (for refunding 5-20s) abroad, caused the present 5 ⅌ cents 10-40s to advance to 110 ⅌ cent., ex-March Dividend, and also, in connection with advancing quotations in London, enhanced the demand for the 6 ⅌ cents 5-20s, and the 6 ⅌ cents of 1881. The last-named are now selling at the equivalent of 105 ⅌ cent. in Gold, or, excluding accrued Interest, at 104 ⅌ cent. in Gold, and as the prospect is that the 1881 Stock will be the only 6 ⅌ cent. Stock having any time to run as an undisturbed investment, after this year, we should not be surprised to find it command the equivalent of 115 in Gold before the July Coupon falls due. Of the New Loans, opened for subscriptions at par in Gold, or in exchange, dollar for dollar, for any of the 5-20s, there are $200,000,000 of 5 ⅌ cents of 1881 offered, for twenty days, without reference to the other classes of the New Stocks, but with reference, for that period, to an equal division between the Foreign and Domestic Agents. Then $800,000,000 of the same Stock in connexion with $300,000,000 of 4½ ⅌ cents of 1886, and any part of $700,000,000—not exceeding the sum necessary to retire the outstanding 5-20s—of 4 ⅌ cents of 1901. The amount of this last class of stock is not likely, in any event, to exceed $500,000,000, the other two classes being absorbed. The total of outstanding 5-20s of all classes, on the First of March (inst.) was $1,424,098,300, and there will soon be a sufficient absorption by the Sinking Fund to bring this total within $1,300,000,000. The following is the present classification of United States 6 ⅌ cents known as 5-20s:

Date.	Coupon.	Registered.	Total.
5-20s, 1862	$383,687,750	$110,050,600	$493,738,350
5-20s, 1864	47,707,050	57,424,450	105,131,500
5-20s, 1865	127,597,950	54,514,500	182,112,450
5-20s, 1865 (n.)	190,944,750	73,674,950	190,944,750
5-20s, 1867	249,661,700	89,170,850	249,661,700
5-20s, 1868	28,928,250	10,735,500	39,663,750
Total 5-20s	$1,028,527,450	$395,570,850	$1,424,098,300

The National Banking system alone will be able in a few days to supply $500,000,000 of 4 ⅌ cents, as security for Circulation to be lodged with the United States Treasurer, at the rate of 90 ⅌ cent., under absolute Free Banking, such as the system is soon destined to become. The Banks are now at liberty to employ about $400,000,000 in this way, and at this rate, in place of their present securities, if we include the basis for about $45,000,000 Circulation not yet taken up by the Southern and Western States. And when the distribution of new Circulation is no longer restricted by State or sectional lines, and left entirely free to be regulated by the questions of profit and demand, it will be readily seen that another $100,000,000 of 4 ⅌ cent. stock will be required. The practical working of the Currency Act of last Summer, granting $54,000,000 of additional Circulation, where it was supposed to be much wanted, already sufficiently demonstrates that the whole country can be safely left, as the great State of New-York was formerly left, to Free Banking, so far as a secured Circulation is wanted by the public, or can be made profitable to the Banker. And the Forty-second Congress, we have little doubt, will next Winter legislate accordingly. It is found that of the $54,000,000 authorized eight months ago, less than $10,000,000 new Circulation has been taken up by the South and West, while in the Middle and Eastern States, where new Banks can be made profitable, a premium of 4@6 ⅌ cent. is paid for the use of part of the old Circulation, which a few of the large National Banks in New-York and other cities are occasionally induced to part with.

We have made the foregoing reference to the use of the 4 ⅌ cents for Banking, as a false impression may possibly prevail that the New 5 ⅌ cent. Stock now offered at par in Gold or in exchange for 5-20s, cannot, or will not, command a premium after the whole issue is taken up, because there will remain a larger sum of 5-20s to be refunded, behind it. To remove this mistaken view of the market, we might enlarge our remarks upon the 30 years 4 ⅌ cent. Stock, and may do so hereafter, by discussing the wants of the oldest and best managed Savings Banks, Life and Fire Insurance Companies and other provident institutions of New-England, New-York, &c., and the preferences of thousands of wealthy and careful people for Government Stocks, the supply of which is yearly diminishing, over all other Stocks and Bonds or Bonds and Mortgages, bearing higher rates of Interest, but subject to numerous contingencies and local taxation and annoyances. It is from such provident institutions and careful people all over the British Dominions that the English 3 ⅌ cent. Funds derive an unfailing support, although the capital of the Public Debt has undergone no perceptible diminution since it reached its maximum of £800,000,000 sterling, (or $4,000,000,000,) fifty years ago.

The sales of Gold through the week varied but slightly, either way, from 111 ⅌ cent. The rates of Exchange advanced ¼@½ ⅌ cent., and the demand for Gold was active for both Exchange and Customs purposes. The Gold Room is not much inclined to speculate for an advance, nor yet to *go short* on the prospect of a lower price later in the Spring. The trade of the country in Foreign Merchandise is so large, and promises so well, for months to come, that Gold might be reasonably be regarded as cheap enough for the Spring and Summer at 110@112 ⅌ cent., in prospect of an early and considerable export demand. The contingencies against it, however, are deemed sufficient to restrain speculation, and the fact is not to be regretted.

The weekly averages of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of the City, for the week ending Saturday last, March 4, compare as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year, to which we add the Specie and Currency balances in the New-York offices of the United States Treasury, at these dates, respectively:

Increase in Loans	$4,625,887
Increase in Specie	770,159
Increase in other Legal Tenders	841,360
Increase in Deposits	7,430,458
Decrease in Circulation	60,163

	March 5, '70.	March 4, '71.	Feb. 25, '71.
National Capital	$72,808,600	$73,285,000	$73,285,000
Local Capital	11,872,148	13,285,800	13,285,800
Total	$84,680,748	$86,570,800	$86,570,800
Loans	268,634,212	282,631,886	278,005,999
Gold and Gold Notes	35,896,493	24,332,207	23,562,048
Other Legal Tenders	54,065,933	58,019,768	57,178,408
Deposits	213,078,314	225,059,574	217,629,116
Circulation	33,783,942	31,660,282	31,720,445
In Sub-Treasury	80,494,288	72,743,696	72,511,836

The Bank statement published today exhibits the following relative strength of the movement in the point of lawful money security to the previous statement. The Banks owe:

	Feb. 25, '71.	March 4, '71.	March 5, '70.
On deposit	$217,629,116	$225,059,574	$213,078,341
Circulation	31,720,445	31,660,282	33,783,942
Total	$249,349,561	$256,719,856	$246,862,283
25 ⅌ cent. would be	62,337,390	64,179,964	61,715,571
They hold: In Gold and Greenbacks	80,740,456	82,351,975	89,964,426
Excess	$18,403,066	$18,172,011	$28,248,855
Rate for money	3@5 ⅌ ct.	4@5 ⅌ ct.	5@6 ⅌ ct.

The Import entries of Foreign Dry Goods and General Merchandise at the port of New-York for the week ending Feb. 25, the report of which should have been rendered by the Custom-house in season for our last weekly review, amount to $8,035,653, as against the entries of the corresponding week last year, $6,035,186. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce for the past week amount to $4,629,614, as against $3,524,928 for the corresponding week last year. The Exports of Specie for the week embrace $2,227,442 in Mexican Silver, received from Vera Cruz *in transitu* for Europe on Tuesday, and transferred to steamer *Wisconsin*, for Liverpool, on Wednesday. In addition to this sum the shipments were, in Silver and Gold bars and Foreign Coin, $510,620—making altogether $2,738,062, as against $298,453 exported the corresponding week last year. The Customs of the week at New-York amount to $3,408,420. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by rail, are 31,727 bales.

The Gold values of the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, exclusive of Foreign Specie, since July 1, 1870, are as follows, the figures being official to Jan. 1, and since semi-official, from the Custom-house:

July	$24,610,215	Jan. 14	$5,640,793
August	[illegible]	Jan. 21	5,090,584
September	[illegible]	Jan. 28	5,708,704
October	22,442,471	Feb. 4	3,601,670
November	[illegible]	Feb. 11	7,022,758
December	[illegible]	Feb. 18	7,020,147
Jan. 7	5,541,622	Feb. 25	6,035,653
Total since July 1			[illegible]
Against same date 1870			175,156,120
Increase since July 1			$30,275,730

The currency value of Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign Goods re-exported from New-York since July 1, 1870, is as follows:

July	$16,717,373	Jan. 18	$4,007,757
August	[illegible]	Jan. 25	5,184,490
September	[illegible]	Feb. 1	2,836,581
October	[illegible]	Feb. 8	4,727,384
November	[illegible]	Feb. 15	4,281,580
December	[illegible]	Feb. 22	4,658,414
Jan. 4	4,187,730	March 1	4,629,614
Jan. 11	4,774,[illegible]		
Total since July 1			$147,753,658
Against same date 1870			139,212,670
Increase since July 1			$8,540,988

Gold, March 4, 1871, 111 ⅌ cent.
Gold, March 5, 1870, 113⅛ ⅌ cent.

The exports of gold and silver of all descriptions from New-York since July 1, 1870, are as follows:

July	$16,922,451	Jan. 21	$807,363
August	10,087,040	Jan. 28	197,089
September	4,618,850	Feb. 4	1,427,693
October	2,416,356	Feb. 11	995,152
November	4,896,257	Feb. 18	1,170,554
December	1,950,879	Feb. 25	690,048
Jan. 7	481,997	March 4	2,738,062
Jan. 14	495,373		
Total since July 1			$50,121,770
Against same date 1870			21,827,653
Increase since July 1			$28,294,117

The following are the Customs receipts in Gold, and the interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury, since July 1, 1870:

Customs received.		Gold interest paid.	
July	$11,139,760	July	$17,494,731
August	15,645,267	August	2,221,753
September	14,704,034	September	3,988,005
October	11,724,402	October	2,112,636
November	9,576,224	November	14,025,558
December	8,962,817	December	3,568,741
January	12,326,929	January	16,666,108
February	12,681,653	February	2,464,111
March 4	2,330,032	March 4	2,583,575
Total, 1871	$98,130,028	Total, 1871	$65,115,218
Total, 1870	88,972,094	Total, 1870	65,589,902

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE—THE WEEK.

		March 5, '71.
American Gold	111⅛@110⅛@111	113⅛
Old U. S. 5s, 1862	112⅝@112½	112
Consolidated 5-20s	111@111⅛	110⅛
U. S. 5 ⅌ Cts, 10-40s	111⅛ with div. @110⅛ xd.	107⅛
N. Y. Cen. & Hudson	95⅞@98⅛@97⅝	95⅛
N. Y. Cen. & Hud. Scrip	91⅞@94@93⅛	93⅛
Rock Island	109@113⅛@112⅛	120
Lake Shore	96⅛@99⅛@98⅛	82⅛
North-western	77⅞@82@79@80⅛	73⅛
Reading	99⅛@101⅛@100⅛	97⅛
North-western Pf.	87⅞@94⅛@92⅛	88⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	37⅛@45@44⅛	30⅛
Pacific Mail	45⅞@43⅛@44⅛	38⅛
St. Paul Preferred	75@78@77⅛	76⅛
St. Paul Common	53⅛@54⅛	63⅛
New Tennessee 6s	64⅛@64⅛	45⅛
New South Carolina 6s	57⅛@60⅛	79
Toledo and Wabash	54⅛@56@55⅛	44⅛
Central Pacific Bonds	96@95½	94⅛
Union Pacific Bonds	83⅛@85	82½
Western Union Tel.	51⅛@53⅛@52⅛	34
Erie	22@22⅛	25⅛
Union Pacific Stock	24⅛@32⅛@27@30	....

The bank return shows a general upward movement, chiefly in Loans and Deposits, the latter, of course, being the proceeds, in a measure, of the increased Loans. The Greenbacks are up $841,360, and the Gold average is up $770,159. The Treasury Office received $712,000 in Gold for Customs for the day, making $3,408,420 for the whole week. The Gold interest payments for the week amounted to $2,583,575, including prepayments of interest on the Ten-forty Loan, $1,185,381, at the close of February.

The sales of Gold were pretty steady through the day at 111 ⅌ cent. on the trade demand. There is not much speculation on either side of the account in the Gold Room. The demand to pay Customs is large, and the demand and rates of Exchange are firm, and close upon the Gold shipping points. Money rules in easy supply at 4@5 ⅌ cent., the demand being fair from the Stock Exchange on these terms.

The business was again very large on the Stock Exchange in nearly all departments. The Public Funds made a further advance on the long 6 ⅌ cents of 1881, and were steady in prices on other descriptions. The Miscellaneous Shares were active, and most of them were on the advance. In the New-York and Western Railways there was considerable realizing by part of the *Bull* interest, and there was a lively time in prices, and some pressure to sell at both the Boards and in the Long Room of the Exchange. A heavy business was done in Union Pacifics at extreme fluctuations, starting from 32½ down to 27½, and then up again to 30@30½ ⅌ cent. On the other Western Roads the fluctuations were 1@1½@2 ⅌ cent., closing as follows, late in the Afternoon, as compared with Friday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—MARCH 4.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	109⅝	109⅜
United States 5-20s of 1862	112½	112½
United States 5-20s of 1867	111¼	111¼
American Gold	111⅛	111
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅝	109⅝
New Bonds of Tennessee	64½	64¼
New-York Central and Hudson	97⅞	97⅝
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	93¾	93½
Reading Railroad	101¼	100¾
Chicago and Rock Island	113⅜	112¼
North-west Common	82	80¼
North-west Preferred	94¼	92¾
Pacific Mail	44⅝	44⅞
St. Paul Preferred	77⅝	77½
St. Paul Common	55⅝	54⅝
Lake Shore	99	98¾
Ohio and Mississippi	43⅞	44¼
Toledo and Wabash	56⅝	55¼
Western Telegraph	52⅝	52¾
Erie	22½	22⅜
St. Joseph Common	95¾	95
Union Pacific	32¼	30

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, March 4.

Gold receipts	$810,991 83
Gold payments	1,175,096 14
Gold balance	63,899,985 91
Currency receipts	373,711 06
Currency payments	635,303 21
Currency balance	8,843,710 78
Customs	712,000 00
Canceled gold certificates sent to Washington, D. C.	1,017,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ c. reg., '81	116	5-20 coup., n. i., '65	111¼
6 ⅌ c. coup., '81	116	5-20 reg., '67	111¼
5-20 reg., '62	112⅝	5-20 coup., '67	111¼
5-20 coup., '62	112⅝	5-20 reg., '68	111⅛
5-20 reg., '64	112⅝	5-20 coup., '68	111⅝
5-20 coup., '64	112⅝	10-40 registered	109⅝
5-20 reg., '65	112⅝	10-40 coupon	109⅝
5-20 coup., '65	112⅝	6s Currency	113⅝
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	111¼		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s, old	64⅛	Rhode Island 6s	101
Tenn. 6s, new bonds	64⅝	Alabama 8s	100
Virginia 6s, old	65	Ala. 8s, R. R. bonds	91
Va. 6s, new bonds	63	Ark. 6s, Funded	57
Ga. 7s, new bonds	90	Ohio, 6s, 1881	101⅛
Ga. 7s, Gold bonds	93⅝	Ohio, 6s, 1886	101⅛
North Carolina 6s, old	48⅛	Ill. Canal bonds, 1870	110
N. C. Funding Act, '66	33⅛	Ill. coupon 6s, 1877	100
N. C. Funding Act, '68	30⅛	Ill. coupon 6s, 1879	100
N. C. new bonds	27⅛	Ill. War Loan	100
N. C. Special Tax	20⅛	Ind. 6s, War Loan	100
South Carolina 6s	71	Indiana 5s	100
S. C. 6s, Jan. & July	60⅛	Michigan 6s, 1873	98
S. C. 6s, April & Oct.	62	Michigan 6s, 1878	98
Missouri 6s	91⅝	Michigan 6s, 1883	98
Mo. H. & St. Jo. issue	90⅛	Michigan 7s, 1878	100
Louisiana 6s	69	N. Y. R. Bounty L'n	107⅛
La. new bonds	62⅛	N. Y. C. Bounty L'n	107⅛
La. 8s, Levee bonds	71	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74	106⅛
La. 7s, Penitentiary	71	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74	100
California 7s	110	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75	100
Connecticut 6s	101	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '76	100

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. C. 6s, '83	92⅛	Gt. West. 1st, '68	102
N. Y. C. 6s, R. Est.	90	Gt. West. 1st, '88	87
N. Y. C. 6s, Sun'n	90	Gt. West. 2d, '93	83⅛
N. Y. C. 7s, '76	100	Quincy & Tol. 1st, '90	82
Erie 1st, Extended	99	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st	79
Erie 1st, Indorsed	94	Gal. & Chi. Ex.	98
Erie 7s, 2d Ind., '79	91⅛	Gal. & Chi. 2d	95
Erie 7s, 3d Ind., '83	89⅛	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	98⅛
Erie 7s, 4th Ind., '80	85⅛	Morris & Essex 2d	95
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	88	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	100
Harlem 1st	101	N. J. Cen. new bds	100⅛
H. Con. M. & S. F.	87⅛	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	102⅛
Alb. & Susq., 2d bds	91⅛	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	97
Mich. Cen. 1st, 8s, '82	118⅛	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d	94
C., B. & Q. 8 ⅌ ct. 1st	109⅛	Clev. & Pitts. C. S. F.	89
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ ct. 2d	97	Clev. & Pitts. 2d	x98
M., S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ⅌ ct.	100⅛	Clev. & Pitts. 3d	97
Pac. 7s, guar. by Mo.	96⅛	Clev. & Pitts. 4th	81
Central Pac. Bonds	95⅛	Chi. & Alt. 1st	100
Union Pac. 1st bds	85	Chi. & Alt. Inc.	95
Union Pac. L. G. 7s	74	Ohio & Miss. 1st	98⅛
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ ct., '75	106⅛	Ohio & Miss. Con.	88
Alt. & T. H. 1st	95	Dub. & Sioux City 1st	93⅛
Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc.	75	Peninsula Bonds	90
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	95⅛	St. L. & Iron M. 1st	89⅛
Chi. & N. W. Ext. bds.	93⅛	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 8s	104
Chi. & N. W. 1st	93⅛	Mil. & St. P. 1st	93⅛
C. & N. W. C. 7 ⅌ ct., con	88⅛	Chi. & Mil. 1st	93⅛
Han. & St. Jo. Con.	102⅛	Joliet & Chi. 1st	105
Lack. & West. bds	99	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st	84⅛
Del., Lack. & W. 1st	100	Col., Chi. & Ind. 2d	61
Tol. & W. 1st, St. L. div.	80⅛	Tol., P. & War., W. D	83
Tol. & Wab. 2d	87	Tol., P. & War. 2d	70
Tol. & Wab. Eq. bds	79⅛	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	100
Tol. & Wab. Cons. C.	82⅛	Bos., H. & E. G.	20
Han. & Naples 1st	82	Cedar Falls & M. 1st	81

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York	134	Continental	94
Manhattan	152⅛	Importers' & Traders'	160⅛
Merchants'	118	Park	157
Mechanics'	[illegible]	Manuf'rs' & Merch'ts'	99⅛
America	[illegible]	Central National	104⅛
City	[illegible]	Fourth National	108⅛
Phenix	108	Gold Exchange	[illegible]
North River	[illegible]	B'k'rs & Brokers' Ass.	[illegible]
Tradesmen's	[illegible]	Del. & Hudson Canal	[illegible]
Butchers' & Drovers'	[illegible]	Pennsylvania Coal	[illegible]
Mechanics' & Traders'	[illegible]	Maryland Coal Co.	[illegible]
National	[illegible]	American Coal	[illegible]
Merchants' Exchange	101⅛	Spring Mountain Coal	[illegible]
Leather Manufact'rs'	[illegible]	Canton Co., Baltimore	[illegible]
State of New-York	[illegible]	Con. Coal of Maryland	[illegible]
Commerce	[illegible]	Cumb. Coal & Iron	[illegible]
Broadway	[illegible]	Western Union Tel.	[illegible]
Ocean	[illegible]	Quicksilver Min. Co.	[illegible]
Mercantile	[illegible]	Quicksilver M. Co. Pf.	[illegible]
American Exchange	[illegible]	Mariposa Mining Co.	[illegible]
Chatham	[illegible]	Mariposa Min. Co. Pf.	[illegible]
Bank of the Republic	[illegible]	Mar. M. Trustee Ctfs.	[illegible]
Hanover	[illegible]	Boston Water Power	[illegible]
Metropolitan	[illegible]	Adams Express	[illegible]
People's	[illegible]	Wells-Fargo Express	[illegible]
Grocers'	[illegible]	Wells-Far. Ex. Scrip	[illegible]
East River	[illegible]	American M. U. Ex.	[illegible]
Nassau	[illegible]	United States Ex.	[illegible]
Shoe & Leather	[illegible]	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	[illegible]
Corn Exchange	[illegible]		

By a typographical error in our edition of Saturday, we were made to say that Twiner Brothers had been appointed agents for the sale of the new Government Loan. We should have said TURNER BROTHERS.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

NEW LOAN OF THE UNITED STATES.

FOR REFUNDING UNITED STATES 5-20 BONDS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 28, 1871.

Public notice is hereby given, that books will be opened on the 6th day of March next in this country and in Europe, for subscriptions to the National Loan, under the Act approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An Act to authorize the Refunding of the National Debt," and the Act in amendment thereof, approved Jan. 20, 1871.

The proposed loan comprises three classes of Bonds, namely:

First—Bonds to the amount of five hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after ten years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of five per cent. per annum.

Second—Bonds to the amount of three hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after fifteen years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of four and a half per cent. per annum.

Third—Bonds to the amount of seven hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after thirty years from the date of issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of four per cent. per annum.

Subscriptions to the loan will have preference in the following order, namely:

First—Subscriptions that may be first made for five per cent. Bonds to the amount of two hundred millions of dollars, of which there will be reserved, for twenty days, one-half for subscribers in this country and one-half for subscribers in foreign countries.

Second—Subscriptions for equal amounts of each class of Bonds.

Third—Subscriptions for equal amounts of Bonds bearing interest at the rate of four and a half per cent., and of Bonds bearing interest at the rate of five per cent.

Fourth—Subscriptions for any five per cent. Bonds that may not be subscribed for in the preceding classes.

When a subscription is made, the subscriber will be required to deposit two per cent. of the amount thereof in coin or currency of the United States, or in bonds of the class to be exchanged, to be accounted for by the Government when the new Bonds are delivered, and payment may be made either in coin or in bonds of the United States, known as Five-twenty Bonds, at their par value.

The coin received in payment will be applied to the redemption of Five-twenty Bonds, and the debt of the United States will not be increased by this loan.

The bonds will be registered or issued with coupons, as may be desired by subscribers. Registered bonds will be issued of the denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000; and coupon bonds of each denomination except the last two. The interest will be payable in the United States, at the office of the Treasurer, any Assistant Treasurer, or Designated Depositary of the Government, quarterly, on the first days of February, May, August and November, in each year.

The bonds of the several classes aforesaid, and the interest thereon, are exempt from the payment of all taxes or dues to the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal or local authority.

After maturity, the bonds last issued will be first redeemed, by classes and numbers, as may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The bonds will be issued at the United States Treasury, but the agents for the negotiation of the loan in Europe are authorized to make arrangements with subscribers for the transmission of the bonds to the agents through whom subscriptions may be received.

Subscribers in the United States will receive the new bonds of the agents with whom the subscriptions are made.

In the United States, the National Banks are authorized to receive subscriptions, and subscriptions may also be made at the office of the Treasurer of the United States, or of any Assistant Treasurer, or at the Designated Depositaries at Buffalo, N. Y., Chicago, Ill., Cincinnati, Ohio, Louisville, Ky., Mobile, Ala., and Pittsburg, Penn.

The following banking houses are also authorized to act as agents in receiving subscriptions in the United States, viz:

NEW-YORK CITY.

Austin Baldwin & Co.
Baker & Kitchen.
A. Belmont & Co.
Blake Brothers & Co.
Brown Brothers & Co.
Budge, Schiff & Co.
Cecil. Stout & Thayer.
John J. Cisco & Son.
Clark, Dodge & Co.
Henry Clews & Co.
Jay Cooke & Co.
Dabney, Morgan & Co.
Thomas Denny & Co.
Drexel, Winthrop & Co.
Duncan, Sherman & Co.
Fisk & Hatch.
Frank & Gans.
Gibson, Casanova & Co.
Glendinning, Davis & Amory.
Hatch & Foote.
W. T. Hatch & Son.
Edward Haight.
H. A. Heiser's Sons.
Howes & Macy.
James G. King's Sons.
Kountze Brothers.
Leonard, Sheldon & Foster.
Maitland, Phelps & Co.
Marx & Co.
Morton, Bliss & Co.
P. M. Myers & Co.
George Opdyke & Co.
E. D. Randolph & Co.
Reid, Leo & Content.
Security Bank.
J. & W. Seligman & Co.
Kuhn, Loeb & Co.
Soutter & Co.
Edward Sweet & Co.
Moses Taylor & Co.
Trevor & Colgate.
Turner Brothers.
Union Trust Company.
Van Schaick & Co.
Vermilye & Co.
L. Von Hoffman & Co.
Wells, Fargo & Co.
Winslow, Lanier & Co.

PHILADELPHIA.

Barker Brothers & Co.
C. & H. Borie.
C. Camblos & Co.
E. W. Clark & Co.
Jay Cooke & Co.
De Haven & Brother.
Drexel & Co.
Elliott, Collins & Co.
Emory, Benson & Co.
Henry L. Fell & Brother.
Gaw, Bacon & Co.
Glendinning, Davis & Co.
W. H. Newbold, Son & Aertsen.
W. Painter & Co.
Sailor & Stevenson.
D. C. W. Smith & Co.
Townsend, Whelen & Co.

BOSTON, MASS.

Blake Brothers.
Brewster, Sweet & Co.
Dupee, Beck & Sayles.
Foote & French.
Head & Perkins.
Hubbard Brothers & Co.
Kidder, Peabody & Co.
Lee, Higginson & Co.
Page, Richardson & Co.
Spencer, Vila & Co.
Stone & Downer.
Tower, Giddings & Torrey.
Walker & Merriam.

BALTIMORE, MD.

R. W. Cox & Co.
Wm. Fisher & Son.
Hooper, Reese & Co.
Johnston Brothers & Co.
McKim & Co.
J. J. Nicholson & Sons.
Thomas R. Rich & Co.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Hibernian Banking Association.
Lunt, Preston & Kean.
National Loan and Trust Company.
George C. Smith & Bro.
M. P. Stone & Co.
Wrenn, Ullman & Co.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Samuel A. Gaylord & Co.
Haskell & Co.
Lucas Bank.
Leonard Matthews.
National Loan Bank.
Taussig, Gempp & Co.

PITTSBURG, PENN.

James T. Brady & Co.
N. Holmes & Sons.
Masonic Deposit Saving Bank.
S. McClean & Co.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

C. F. Adae & Co.
G. H. Bussing & Co.
Espey, Heidelbach & Co.
Gilmore, Dunlap & Co.
Hewson, White & Co.
E. Kinney & Co.
Larkin, Wright & Co.
Seasongood, Netter & Co.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Everett, Weddell & Co.
E. B. Hale & Co.
J. V. Painter.
Price Brothers.
Henry Wick & Co.
George S. Wright.

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

Bartlit & Smith.
Hayden, Hutcheson & Co.
Rickley & Brother.
Commercial Bank.

WASHINGTON, D. D.

Jay Cooke & Co.
Fant, Washington & Co.
Middleton & Co.
Riggs & Co.

CONNECTICUT.

Hartford.—George P. Bissell & Co.
Waterbury.—Elton Banking Company.
New-Haven.—H. H. Bunnell; Chase & Higginson; E. S. Scranton & Co.

DELAWARE.

Wilmington.—R. R. Robinson & Co.

INDIANA.

Evansville.—W. J. Lowry & Co.
Indianapolis.—S. A. Fletcher & Co.

IOWA.

Keokuk.—Keokuk Savings Bank.

KANSAS.

Leavenworth.—Scott & Co.; Leavenworth Savings Bank.

KENTUCKY.

Louisville.—C. N. Warren & Co.

MAINE.

Bangor.—P. M. Blake.

MARYLAND.

Hagerstown.—Appleman & Co.

MASSACHUSETTS.

New-Bedford.—S. P. Burt.

MICHIGAN.

Detroit.—Detroit Savings Fund Association; A. Ives & Son; David Preston & Co.

NEW-YORK.

Albany.—Thomas Squires.
Attica.—Benedict & Doty.
Buffalo.—White's Bank.
Suspension Bridge.—Witmer Brothers.

OHIO.

Alliance.—Greiner, Steele & Co.; E. Teeters & Son.
Cadiz.—Rezin, Welch & Co.
Canton.—George D. Harter & Brother; Stark County Bank.
Dayton.—Harshman & Gorman; V. Winters & Son.
Newark.—Edward Franklin's Sons; Robbins, Wing, Warner & Co.
Steubenville.—R. Sherrard & Co.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Altoona.—Kerr & Co.; W. M. Lloyd & Co.
Bedford.—Reed & Schell.
Bellefonte.—Wm. F. Reynolds & Co.
Chambersburg.—Austin, Elder & Fletcher.
Doylestown.—J. Hart & Co.
Ebensburg.—Lloyd & Co.
Franklin.—R. Lamberton.
Greensburg.—Lloyd, Huff & Co.
Harrisburg.—Dauphin Deposit Bank; Dougherty Brothers & Co.; Mechanics' Bank.
Lancaster.—Evans, McEvoy & Co.; Reed, McGrann & Co.
Meadville.—J. R. Dick & Co.
Oil City.—Oil City Savings Bank.
Renovo.—R. B. Caldwell & Co.
Scranton.—George Sanderson & Co.
Sharon.—J. Bleakley, Son & Co.
Somerset.—Schell & Kimmel.
Titusville.—Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank.
Towanda.—G. F. Mason & Co.; Pomeroy Brothers.
Tyrone.—Lloyd, Caldwell & Co.
Washington.—Samuel Hazlett.
Westchester.—Kirk, MacVeagh & Co.
Wilkesbarre.—A. H. Emley; F. V. Rochafellow.

RHODE ISLAND.

Providence.—Green & Cranston.

WISCONSIN.

Milwaukee.—Candee, Ambler & Co.; Marshall & Ilsley.

GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

PROGRESS OF REDUCTION OF THE PUBLIC DEBT OF UNITED STATES.

	Maximum War Debt, July 31, 1865.	Debt at close last Adm'n, March 1, 1869.	Present Outstand'g Debt March 1, 1871.
Five-twenty six per cent. stock	$660,589,500	$1,602,587,350	$1,424,098,300
Other six per cent. stocks	302,391,042	283,677,400	283,678,100
Ten-forty five per cent. stock	172,770,100	194,567,300	194,567,300
Other five per cent. stock	37,022,000	27,022,000	20,000,000
Three-year 7.30 per cent. notes	830,000,000	....	....
Three-year six per cent notes	212,121,470	....	....
Total funded	$2,184,784,112	$2,107,854,050	$1,922,343,700
Greenback notes	433,114,799	356,021,073	356,100,186
Greenback certificates	265,323,946	71,140,000	55,288,000
Gold certificates	....	20,775,800	29,637,500
Fractional currency	26,702,062	32,781,547	40,572,748
Past-due notes and bonds	17,293,120	6,422,464	3,261,112
Total Treasury circulation	$721,950,798	$493,140,884	$484,859,546
Less gold in Treasury	35,337,888	92,741,361	103,174,209
	$686,612,938	$400,399,383	$381,685,337
Less currency balance	81,401,775	16,852,829	20,884,606
Net Treasury circulation	$605,211,163	$383,546,554	$360,801,731
Total principal of debt	$2,789,995,275	$2,491,399,904	$2,283,145,431
Yearly interest, in gold	$84,419,629	$124,256,350	$113,194,949
Yearly interest, in currency	67,412,422	2,134,200	1,657,140
Total amount of interest charge	$151,832,051	$126,390,550	$114,852,089

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.

☞ FISK & HATCH.

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.

NEW-YORK, March 4, 1871.

The SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY have an established character which renders them especially desirable for investments.

They are based on one of the most important and valuable railroad lines in the world, fully completed, amply equipped, and already earning large revenues, which must increase enormously with the growth of the country it traverses and the development of trade with Japan, China and Australia, a large portion of which must find its way across the American Continent.

Holders of FIVE-TWENTY BONDS (which are liable to be funded at a lower rate of interest within a short time) may exchange them for CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS, bearing the same rate of interest, and save from 15 to 18 per cent. for reinvestment, while their security remains as reliable as before.

They are dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange and at several of the more important Bourses of Europe. We have introduced them into our regular business upon the same basis as Government Bonds, and buy and sell them as freely at current market rates, and are prepared to furnish them to investors or others at daily quotations.

We buy and sell Government Bonds, Gold and Coupons, execute orders in Miscellaneous Securities at the New-York Stock Exchange, make collections, receive deposits, subject to check at sight, allow interest on balances, and do a general banking business. FISK & HATCH.

☞ A CHOICE SECURITY.

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds.

A very large full paid up stock subscription.

$100, $500 AND $1,000 BONDS,
COUPON AND REGISTERED.

The new trunk line from New-York City to the North and West, between the New-York Central and Erie Railways, and many miles shorter than either from New-York to Buffalo.

Two hundred and twenty miles of finished road already in existence, cost twice the amount of bonds issued; may fairly be called the best character of real estate loan; title perfect and value constantly enhancing; issue of bonds positively limited to $20,000 per mile of finished road. A very small loan per mile, highly thought of by bankers, and we believe a security of the highest grade. The road is earning largely. Is a better investment than money in a savings bank. For sale by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., Bankers,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

☞ ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO THE UNdersigned connected with advertising the United States Loans authorized by act of Congress July 14, 1870, in this country, should be addressed to care of Treasury Office, New-York. C. C. NORVELL,
In charge of U. S. Loan Advertising.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 4, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	27	Leather, sides	12,375
Bees-wax, pkgs	7	Pork, bbls	183
Broom-corn, bales	4	Beef, pkgs	30
Cotton, bales	3,521	Cut-meats, pkgs	661
Cotton-seed Oil, bbls	46	Grease, pkgs	35
Dried Fruit, pkgs	27	Lard, tcs	342
Eggs, bbls	2,400	Stearine, pkgs	190
Flour, bbls	6,030	Butter, pkgs	2,398
Wheat, bushels	2,000	Cheese, boxes	1,019
Corn, bushels	19,730	Dressed Hogs, No.	[illegible]
Oats, bushels	5,450	Oil-lard, bbls	50
Grass-seed, bushels	584	Oil-cake, pkgs	300
Flaxseed, bushels	10	Pea-nuts, bags	670
Beans, bushels	35	Peas, bl. ey. (by Rail)	700
Corn-meal, bbls	311	Tow, bales	40
Corn-meal, bags	2,349	Tobacco, hhds	311
B. E. Peas, bags	6	Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	336
Hops, bales	44	Whisky, bbls	480
Hides, bbls	11	Wool, bales	311

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *City of Paris*, for Liverpool—118,888 lbs. Bacon, 335 bales Cotton, 13 cases Tools, 33 bales Hops, 236 bags Cotton-seed, 20,048 bushels Corn, 378 cases Sewing-machines, 175,007 lbs. Lard, 27 cases Rubber, 12 cases Organs, 13 pkgs. Bladders, 14 cases Machinery, 30 cases Guns, 236,110 lbs. Cheese, 622 bags Clover-seed, 55 bbls. Game, 3,360 lbs. Hams, 24 bbls. Pork, 115 tcs. Beef, 36,780 lbs. Butter.

By the steamer *Nebraska*, for Liverpool—2,838 bales Cotton, 62,100 lbs. Bacon, 30 tcs. Beef, 21,030 lbs. Butter, 50 cases Oysters, 550 tcs. Pork, 6 bbls. Casings, 27,500 bushels Corn, 7,095 bushels Wheat.

By the ship *Cultivator*, for Liverpool—1,920 bales Cotton, 363 tcs. Beef, 51 hhds. Tobacco, 1,620 pieces Dye-wood, 93 casks Scraps, 14,535 bushels Wheat.

By the ship *Mm.* for London—12,000 lbs. Bacon, 939 tcs. Beef, 3,718 bbls. Flour, 20,600 lbs. Lard, 2,400 Staves, 1,171 bags Clover-seed, 28,152 lbs. Cheese.

By the steamer *Anglia*, for Glasgow—646 bags Clover seed, 25,137 bushels Corn, 70,000 lbs. Tallow, 26,000 bbls. Flour, 137 tcs. Beef, 125 bbls. Pork, 14,000 lbs. Hams, 43 casks Foots, 60 casks Hominy, 39,700 lbs. Lard, 500 boxes Prepared Corn, 29 casks Oxide, 20 boxes Extract Dye-wood, 17 casks Sperm-oil, 100 bales Cotton, 78,341 lbs. Bacon, 50 bbls. Cotton-seed Oil, 8 cases Stoves, 15 pkgs. Lamps, 2,000 lbs. Cheese, 7,500 bushels Wheat, 6,000 Staves, 17 cases Machinery, 31 cases Sewing-machines, 2 pkgs. Pumps, 1 box Cotton Gin.

By the bark *Morocco*, for Cork and orders—7,600 bbls Flour, 6,000 Staves.

By the bark *Cecrops*, for Queenstown and orders—2,290 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *J. S. Portoppidan*, for Antwerp—161,105 lbs. Lard, 430,665 lbs. Bacon, 187 boxes Sugar.

By the steamer *America*, for Bremen—5 cases Cigars, 10 cases Potassium, 5 tcs. Casings, 8 bbls. Skins, 295 bales Tobacco, 211 hhds. Tobacco, 9,734 lbs. Cheese, 669 bags Clover-seed, 200 bbls. Sirup, 1,238 bales Cotton, 312 bbls. Shoe-pegs, 16 boxes Preserves, 8 bbls. Flour.

By the steamer *Ismailia*, for Brest—4,074 tcs. Beef, 3,247 bbls. Beef, 8,412 staves.

By the brig *Aura*, for Marseilles—1,000 bbls. Naptha, 31,003 gallons Crude Petroleum.

By the bark *La Ciguena*, for Leghorn—2,020 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Guiseppe Rocco*, for Constantinople—100,200 gallons Refined Petroleum.

ASHES—Have been very moderately inquired for at $6 75@$7 25 for Pots, and $8 75@$9 25 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—All kinds have been firm in price, but without animation. A cargo of Rio was rumored sold, but the rumor was not confirmed. We quote: Java at 18c.@22c.; Maracaibo, 14c.@18c.; Laguayra, 14¼c.@15¼c.; Rio, 10c.@14c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 15¼c.@17c.; Jamaica, 12c.@14¼c.; Singapore, 17c.@18c.; Costa Rica, 13¼c.@16c.; Manila, 14c.@15c.; Mexican, 13c.@16c.; Savanilla, 13¼c.@16c.; San Domingo, in bond, 10c.@10¼c.; gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—For early delivery, the demand has been on a restricted scale, and prices have been quoted ⅛c.@¼c. ⅌ lb. lower, on a freer offering; sales, 2,861 bales, (of which 500 bales were to arrive,) including 2,525 bales to shippers, 280 bales to spinners and 56 bales to speculators. For forward delivery, a lively business was reported at a further reduction of ⅛c. ⅌ lb., closing, however, with a somewhat steadier temper apparent in the dealings; sales since our last, 22,600 bales, basis of Low Middling, including last evening, for March, 100 bales at 13 11-16c., 800 bales at 13¾c., 100 bales, March, and 100 bales April, at 13¾c., together; April, 5,000 bales at 13¾c., 200 bales at 13 11-16c., 200 bales at 13⅝c., 200 bales April and 200 bales May, at 13¾c., together; May, 2,300 bales at 13¾c., 100 bales at 13 23-32c., 500 bales at 13⅞c., 100 bales May, and 100 bales June, at 13⅞c., together; June, 700 bales at 14c., 200 bales at 13⅞c., 300 bales at 13 13-16c.; July, 400 bales, at 14 1-16c., 300 bales at 14c.; August, 100 bales, at 14 3-16c., 200 bales at 14⅛c. And today, for March, 400 bales at 13⅝c., 900 bales at 13 9-16c., 300 bales at 13⅝c.; April, 100 bales at 13 11-16c., 2,200 bales at 13⅝c., 700 bales at 13 9-16c.; 100 bales each, April and May, at 13⅝c., together; 200 bales March, 200 bales April, and 300 bales May at 13⅝c., together; May, 200 bales at 13 13-16c., 600 bales at 13¾c., 900 bales at 13 11-16c., 800 bales at 13⅝c.; June, 100 bales at 14c., 500 bales at 13⅞c., 900 bales at 13¾c.; July, 200 bales at 13 15-16c.; August, 100 bales at 14c.; 900 bales, free on board at Mobile, private terms. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries were: March, 13.78c.; April, 13.77c.; May, 13.88c.; June, 13.99c.; July, 14.18c.; August, 14.27c. The receipts of Cotton at this port today were 3,521 bales, of which 2,645 bales per rail, 847 bales from Norfolk, 24 bales from Baltimore.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	11⅛	11⅛	11⅞	12
Good Ordinary	12⅝	12¾	13	13¼
Low Middling	13⅝	13¾	14	14¼
Middling	14⅜	14½	15⅛	15⅜
Good Middling	16	16⅛	16⅝	16⅝

Movements of Cotton at this Port.	Bales.
Receipts this week	31,439
Receipts last week	20,115
Receipts the preceding week	26,155
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1870	724,382
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1870	769,213
Receipts preceding year	658,429
Exports since our last	6,990
Exports since Sept. 1	392,616
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1870	430,042
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	323,507
Estimated stock here	114,500

The following table shows the receipts of Cotton at the shipping ports and the exports thence for the several weeks since Sept. 1, and for the corresponding weeks of the last two seasons:

Bales for the week ending	—1868-69.— Receipts.	Exports.	—1869-70.— Receipts.	Exports.	—1870-71.— Receipts.	Exports.
Sept. 3	4,150	2,560	3,432	1,367	6,719	7,734
Sept. 11	11,383	1,875	11,206	1,253	10,731	4,043
Sept. 18	19,673	2,061	26,306	1,338	17,646	2,044
Sept. 25	20,311	4,702	48,311	4,979	36,714	7,288
Oct. 2	34,700	8,874	54,628	9,813	51,105	7,567
Oct. 9	44,068	16,846	59,320	26,506	68,807	14,744
Oct. 16	52,522	10,647	67,555	34,916	78,024	29,464
Oct. 23	57,008	14,597	77,383	35,953	82,292	41,807
Oct. 30	66,471	20,101	76,318	51,209	83,264	40,499
Nov. 6	74,256	30,159	95,266	35,989	107,929	72,935
Nov. 13	73,360	45,272	93,045	55,858	124,208	56,532
Nov. 20	72,648	48,233	80,086	46,800	125,449	88,029
Nov. 27	74,849	51,240	85,229	69,727	121,438	82,351
Dec. 4	89,923	64,010	99,767	73,679	128,576	72,641
Dec. 11	86,744	47,573	98,489	62,040	151,276	102,530
Dec. 18	80,012	51,424	110,010	64,801	157,078	102,279
Dec. 25	79,898	43,276	113,819	69,394	130,365	97,858
Jan. 1	85,449	71,173	109,577	55,927	128,675	77,108
Jan. 8	74,765	41,860	101,630	47,417	137,958	69,912
Jan. 15	72,256	37,445	88,743	42,431	132,102	98,062
Jan. 22	80,783	33,109	95,340	50,625	144,801	121,509
Jan. 29	85,905	22,730	109,208	85,915	150,800	105,828
Feb. 5	64,858	21,377	108,739	58,569	155,113	72,406
Feb. 12	66,799	39,985	97,568	71,549	162,168	90,553
Feb. 19	73,422	60,420	94,624	62,768	140,553	78,114
Feb. 26	55,009	58,053	80,747	71,507	138,741	122,708
March 4	41,668	18,298	74,620	56,891	121,419	147,768

Messrs EASTON & CO. furnish the following statistics of the Cotton movement of the season thus far:

Received by Telegraph on Friday Evening.

	Receipts.	Stock.	Exports to Great Britain.	Exports to Continent.
New-Orleans	55,549	266,324	40,418	28,754
Mobile	10,852	78,105	11,345	279
Galveston	10,506	56,495	5,427	1,710
Florida	325	....	....	....
Savannah	19,358	84,916	19,409	3,758
Charleston	7,320	31,360	2,280	3,170
New-York	19,636	116,980	14,223	3,341
Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore	7,873	61,544	1,999	1,645
Total this week	131,419	695,724	95,101	42,657
Previously reported	2,787,546	....	1,398,884	307,825
Total since Sept. 1, 1870	2,918,965	695,724	1,493,985	350,482
Same time last year	2,153,682	532,966	845,198	404,866

Stocks in the Interior Towns, March 3.

	1871. Bales.	1870. Bales.
Augusta and Hamburg, Ga.	23,000	23,635
Columbus, Ga.	12,475	13,700
Macon, Ga.	14,219	15,975
Selma, Ala.	8,650	6,047
Montgomery, Ala.	8,775	11,640
Memphis, Tenn.	47,258	23,460
Nashville, Tenn.	8,847	5,416
Total	123,224	99,873

Statistical Position.

	1871.	1870.	1869.
Stock in Liverpool	716,000	291,760	309,970
Afloat from India	120,000	94,800	130,000
Afloat from America	350,000	286,000	159,000
Stock in London	78,230	75,140	106,400
Afloat for London	36,000	31,800	53,000
Stock in Havre	44,230	83,050	48,209
Afloat for Havre	950	21,387	27,464
Stock in Bremen	3,570	6,686	5,088
Afloat for Bremen	30,435	22,029	22,032
Stock in U. S. ports	695,724	532,966	398,104
Stock in the interior towns	123,224	101,190	88,321
Total	2,192,363	1,546,788	1,341,588
Excess in visible supply, compared with 1870	......	645,575	......
Excess, compared with 1869	......	......	850,775
Stock of Cotton held by Manchester spinners at the mills	105,000	45,000	70,000
Price of Middling Orleans in Liverpool	7 9-16d.	11¼d.	12¼d.
Price of Middling Orleans New-York	15¼c.	23¼c.	29¼c.
Price of Gold	111	115⅛	132

Distribution of Receipts.

	1870.	1871.
Stock 31st August	10,911	75,949
Received since	2,153,682	2,918,965
Total	2,164,593	2,994,914
Exported	1,250,059	1,844,468
Present stock	532,966	695,724
Balance to spinners	381,568	444,722

Bombay Shipments. By Special Telegrams from Finlay, Muir & Co.

	1871. Bales.	1870. Bales.
Exports to Great Britain, Feb. 18 to Feb. 24, inclusive	15,000	9,604
Exports to the Continent, Feb. 18 to Feb. 24, inclusive	8,000	780
Exports to Great Britain, Feb. 25 to Feb. 28, inclusive	9,000	3,353
Exports to the Continent, Feb. 25 to Feb. 28, inclusive	3,000	11,292
Previously reported exported to Great Britain	70,000	54,968
Previously reported exported to the Continent	16,000	14,172
Total to Great Britain, March 1	94,000	67,925
Total to the Continent, March 1	27,000	26,244
Excess to Great Britain	26,075	
Excess to the Continent	756	

Receipts at Bombay for the week, 31,000 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A fairly active business has been reported in State and Western Flour at a shade better prices, especially for the low grades, which have been in most request and not offered with freedom, at the prevailing rates. The more favorable cable advices have tended to strengthen values. Sales have been reported since our last of 18,750 bbls., all told, including poor to very choice Superfine State and Western at $6@$6 65; very inferior to very good Extra State at $6 80@$7 10; very good to fancy, $7 10@$7 40; poor to good shipping Extra Western, $6 85@$7 10; poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 90@$7 20, ⅌ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ⅌ bbl.	[illegible]
Sour Flour	[illegible]
Superfine State and Western	[illegible]
Extra State	[illegible]
Extra City, shipping brands	[illegible]
Extra Genesee	[illegible]
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	[illegible]
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	[illegible]
Extra Western, shipping brands	[illegible]
Extra Western, trade and family brands	[illegible]
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	[illegible]

Southern Flour has been in moderate demand, and held firmly; sales reported since our last of 1,000 bbls., in lots, at $6 30@$7 50 for poor to good, and $7 50@$9 75 for good to choice Extra, ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour has been in good demand at $4 [illegible] for very inferior to very choice, ⅌ bbl.; sales, [illegible] bbls. Corn-meal continues in good request at $3 75@$4 10 for Yellow and White Western; [illegible] for Jersey, and [illegible] for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales, [illegible] bbls. Buckwheat Flour continues inactive at [illegible] ⅌ 100 lbs. We quote:

Southern Flour, poor to good extra	[illegible]
Southern Flour, good to very fancy extra	[illegible]
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice	[illegible]
Corn-meal, poor to choice	[illegible]
Corn-meal, puncheon	[illegible]

GRAIN—The Wheat market has been moderately active since our last, and, favored by the more encouraging cable reports, prices have again advanced about 2c. ⅌ bushel on prime samples, particularly of New Crop Spring, the inquiry for which has been most satisfactory, mainly for shipment, on the basis of $1 58@$1 60 for fair to very choice No. 2, in store; $1 59@$1 60½ for good to choice do., afloat; and $1 60 for straight No. 1, in store. The dealings in the better qualities of Red and Amber Western (Winter) Wheat were on a restricted scale, having been checked by the high figures claimed by holders. Old and Mixed Old and new Spring Wheat attracted rather more attention within a range of from $1 45@$1 54 ⅌ bushel. White Wheat was strong and buoyant, but not active, the main call having been in a jobbing way from local millers. The general market closed firmly, on the basis of $1 60 for the best samples of new crop Spring, in store, with a very moderate offering noted. The steadier temper of the ocean freight market was rather against the export movement. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 149,500 bushels, in store and afloat, including White Western at $1 65@$1 85; Red and Amber Western at $1 56@$1 67, in store; No. 1 Spring, $1 60, in store; No. 2 Spring, $1 58@$1 60, in store, and $1 55@$1 60½ afloat; Old and Mixed Spring at $1 45@$1 54; White Genesee at $1 80@$1 92½; Red and Amber State (nominally) at $1 57@$1 68; New Red Amber and Southern at $1 55@$1 68. White Southern at $1 75@$1 90 ⅌ bushel. Corn has been in good demand and rather stronger in price. The main inquiry was for export, and chiefly for the better grades of New Mixed, and sound lots of Old Mixed Western. The trade demand was moderate, in part for Old Mixed Western. Sales have been reported since our last of 76,000 bushels, at 84c.@87c. for New Mixed Western, chiefly at 86c.@87c. for prime to choice samples; 90c.@91c. for Old Mixed Western in store; 87½c.@88½c. for Yellow Jersey, Western and Southern; 88c.@95c. for White do.; 82c.@84c. for odd lots from track, in poor condition, ⅌ bushel. Rye continues quite dull and nominal at $1 10@$1 12 for good to prime Western, and $1 10@$1 15 for State, ⅌ bushel. Barley continues in slack request and quoted heavy at $1 05@$1 20 for ordinary to very choice Canada West, $1 05@$1 10 for Western, and $1@$1 02½ for State. Barley Malt rules quiet at 95c.@$1 20 for inferior to prime Canada, $1 05 for Western, and 90c.@98c. for State. Oats have been decidedly more active and firmer. The inquiry has been largely speculative. Sales have been reported since our last of 183,000 bushels at 65c.@70½c., as the extremes, for inferior to prime new Mixed and White Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Ohio, chiefly on the basis of 66½c.@67c., in store, for Mixed Western; 68c.@69c. for do., afloat; 67½c.@70c. for State; 67½c.@70½c. for White Ohio, ⅌ bushel. The export clearances since our last have been 3,718 bbls. Flour, 21,230 bushels Wheat, and 47,558 bushels Corn, for Liverpool; 2,600 bbls. Flour, 7,500 bushels Wheat, and 25,137 bushels Corn, for Glasgow; 7,600 bbls. Flour, for Cork and orders; 8 bbls. Flour, for Bremen. The week's export clearances for European ports comprised 29,480 bbls. Flour, 166,338 bushels Wheat, and 117,723 bushels Corn.

HAY—Bale Hay has been moderately sought after at $1 20 for shipping, and $1 25@$1 45 for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw has been in request and held firmly at from 85c.@$1 65 for Short and Long, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 38,216 Hides and 36 bales do.; sales, 112,480 Hides and 150 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. HULL & CO., 23,700 Dry Buenos Ayres, 22@23 lbs., 24¼c.@24½c., gold, selected; 1,750 Dry Buenos Ayres Kips, 10@12 lbs., 26c., gold, selected; 7,650 Dry Entre Rios, 21@23 lbs., private terms; 13,050 Dry Montevideo, part to arrive, 20¼@22½ lbs., 23¼c.@23¾c., gold, selected; 700 Dry Montevideo Kips, 11@12 lbs., private terms; 22,600 Dry Rio Grande, (part to arrive,) 20@21 lbs., 23c.@23¼c., gold, selected; 1,150 Dry Rio Grande Seconds, 20 lbs., private terms; 2,500 Dry Rio Grande Kips, 11 lbs., 26c., gold, selected; 600 Dry California, 25 lbs., private terms; 4,000 Dry Central American, 18@24 lbs., private terms; 5,000 Dry Bogota, 18 lbs., private terms; 4,400 Dry Sierra Leone, 10 lbs., private terms; 1,200 Dry Caraccas, 20½ lbs., private terms; 800 Dry Maracaibo, 28½ lbs., private terms; 380 Dry Campeachy, 19@21 lbs., private terms; 2,500 Dry West India, 17@18 lbs., 1,500 Dry Mexican, 25 lbs., private terms; 1,500 Dry Mexican Kips, 11 lbs., private terms; 6,250 Dry Texas, 24 lbs., 20½c., currency, as they run; 1,300 Dry Southern, 17@22 lbs., 16c.@19c., currency, as they run; 7,600 Wet-salted Rio Grande and Buenos Ayres Cow, (part to arrive,) 43@50 lbs., 12¼c.@12¾c., gold, selected; 650 Wet-salted Texas, 60 lbs., private terms; 400 Wet-salted New-Orleans, 70 lbs., private terms; 1,800 City Slaughter, 70 lbs., 10¼c., currency, selected; 100 bales Calcutta Buffalo, 20@25 lbs., private terms; 50 bales Calcutta Buffalo Seconds, (part to arrive,) 18 lbs., private terms. The stock on hand is 105,400 Hides and 711 bales, (same time last year, 29,800 Hides and 800 bales,) as follows: 46,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, 8,400 Dry Montevideo, 6,800 Dry Rio Grande, 8,000 Dry Central American, 4,700 Dry Sierra Leone, 15,200 Dry Minas, 1,800 Dry California, 8,500 Dry and Salted Mexican, 1,700 Dry and Salted Maracaibo, 1,200 Dry and Salted Texas and Southern, 700 Wet-salted California, 2,400 Wet-salted Rio Grande Cow, from Europe, 511 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo, 200 bales Penang and Manila Buffalo.

HOPS—The inquiry has been fair for desirable lots, within the range of from 6c.@12c. for crop of 1870, and 2c.@4c. for older growth, ⅌ lb. Receipts, 44 bales; exports, 33 bales.

LEATHER—There has been more call for Hemlock-tanned Sole, at firm prices, particularly for prime over-weights and good damaged, which have been offered sparingly, the market closing rather in favor of sellers. We quote: Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 28¼c.@29¼c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 28¼c.@29¼c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 27c.@27¼c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 27¼c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 28c.@28¼c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 26¼c.@27¼c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 25c.@26c.; Hemlock, Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 24c.@25¼c.; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 19c.@21c.; Hemlock, Rough, 29c.@31c.; Union Cropped, Heavy, 33c.@38c.; Union, Cropped, Middle, 34c.@40c.; Union, Cropped, Light, 33c.@38c.; Union, Bellies, 17c.@20c.; Oak, Rough, all weights, 32c.@36c.; Oak, Rough, Southern, all weights, 27c.@30c., ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES—There has been a moderate movement in this line, since our last, at firm prices for prime qualities; sales, 315 bbls. New-Orleans at 55c.@71c.; 50 hhds. old crop Cuba at 21c.; and an invoice of new crop Cuba on private terms. We quote: Porto Rico at from 30c.@55c. for old, and 38c.@60c. for new; Cuba, 20c.@35c. for old, and 23c.@45c. for new; English Islands, 25c.@45c., and New-Orleans at from 40c.@73c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES.—Resin has been in active demand, mainly for export, and, under lighter offerings, has been quoted higher and buoyant; sales, since our last, 2,100 bbls., strained, at $2 65, now held at $2 75; 3,000 bbls., good do., at $2 75; and at Wilmington, 3,000 bbls., strained, free on board, at $2 10, ⅌ 280 lbs. Tar and Crude Turpentine remain as last noticed. Spirits Turpentine has been in better request on the basis of 54c., for merchantable, ⅌ gallon; sales, 100 bbls., in lots, at the quoted rate; also, rumored, 500 bbls. on private terms. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 53½c.@54½c., as extremes, ⅌ gallon. Crude nominal. Resin, $2 62½@$8 50 ⅌ 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice White. Tar, $2 40@$2 50. Pitch, $2 75 ⅌ bbl.

PETROLEUM—Crude in bulk has been quoted firmer, on a rather better inquiry; sales of 2,000 bbls. were reported for April and May delivery on private terms. The current quotation for prompt delivery was 15c. ⅌ gallon; exports, 31,003 gallons for Marseilles. Shipping Crude has been in some demand at 19c. in shipping order, here, and 18½c. in shipping order, at Philadelphia. The receipts at Philadelphia were 1,800 bbls. for the day. The Creek advices have been of a livelier and firmer market. Lower Road deliveries were quoted at $4 50@$4 60, and Upper at $4 40 ⅌ bbl. Refined has been in request, but held above the views of buyers, at 24¼c.@25c. for Standard White here, with sales of 500 bbls. reported for last half of March delivery, at 25c. ⅌ gallon. At Philadelphia the market was quiet, but quoted rather stronger on the basis of 24⅝c.@24¾c. for Standard White, ⅌ gallon. The receipts at Philadelphia were 1,200 bbls. The export clearances hence have been 2,200 bbls. for Cork and orders; 2,020 bbls. for Leghorn, and 100,200 gallons. Refined Oil, in cases, has been in fair active request at 30c.@30½c. for Standard ⅌ gallon. Sales were reported of 4,500 cases early delivery, chiefly at 30c. Naphtha has been in some demand on the basis of 10½c. in shipping order; 15c. in cases, and 14½c. in bulk, ⅌ gallon. The export clearances include 1,000 bbls. Naphtha for Marseilles.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in less liberal supply and quoted somewhat steadier as to price, on a moderate demand. Sales have been reported since our last of 575 bbls. at $21 75@$22, chiefly at $21 75 for New Mess, $21 50 for Old Mess, $18@$19 for New Prime to Extra Prime, $21 25 for Western Prime Mess ⅌ bbl. For forward delivery there was a moderately active call noted for New Western Mess, on the basis of $21 75, seller March, and $22, seller April; sales 2,500 bbls. Dressed Hogs have been in limited request, within the range of 8¼c.@8¾c. for Western and 8¾c.@9¼c. for City. Cut-meats have been quiet at previous rates. Sales have been reported of 190 pkgs. at 14c.@15c. for Pickled Hams, and 9c. for Dry-salted Shoulders, ⅌ lb. Bacon has been dull and heavy. Sales, 105 boxes, chiefly at 11c. for Long Clear, 11½c. for Short Clear, and 10½c. for Cumberland. Lard has been held with more confidence, on a reduced offering and moderate inquiry. Sales have been reported since our last of 395 tcs. and bbls., for prompt delivery, at 12c.@13¼c. for No. 1 to very choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 12¾c.@13c. for new Western Steam, and 12½c.@12¾c. for City, ⅌ lb. For forward delivery, sales have been reported of 3,250 tcs. Western Steam, including seller March, at 13c.; seller April at 13⅛c.; seller May at 13⅛c.@13¼c., chiefly at 13¼c., and seller June at 13⅜c., ⅌ lb. Beef continues in request at steady prices; sales have been reported of 250 bbls., in lots, at $10@$16 for Plain Mess, $15@$18 for Extra, ⅌ bbl. Tierce Beef has been in fair demand and firm at $23@$28 50 for Prime Mess, $28@$31 50 for Indian Mess, ⅌ tierce; sales since our last 165 tcs. Beef Hams continue in request and steady at $28@$32 for large and job lots, ⅌ bbl.; sales, 150 bbls. Butter has been moderately dealt in within our former range, including State, inferior to prime, 20c.@42c., and Western, inferior to strictly prime, 12c.@35c.; the day's receipts were 2,398 pkgs. Cheese has been selling rather freely at from 5c.@16½c., as extremes, for very common to fancy Factory; the day's receipts have been 1,019 bxs.

SKINS—Deer have been purchased to the extent of 7,500 lbs. Honduras, 6,500 lbs. Central American, and 5,000 lbs. Texas. Receipts have been 47 bales Central American, 15 bales Porto Cabello, 12 bales Vera Cruz, 11 bales Honduras, 7 bales Para, and 10 bales Mexican. We quote: *Deer*—Honduras, 40c.@42c.; San Juan, 37c.@40c.; Bolivar, 30c.@32c.; Sisal, 40c.@42c.; Vera Cruz, 38c.@40c.; Chagres, 42c.@45c.; Porto Cabello, 35c.@37c.; Para, 38c.@40c.; Southern and Texas, 18c.@22c., currency, ⅌ lb. Goat have been in request and firm, with sales reported of 140 bales Curacoa, 60 bales Mexican, 20 bales Rio Hache, 20 bales Payta, and 41 bales Cape. Receipts have been 408 bales Vera Cruz, 297 bales Curacoa, 108 bales Calcutta, 27 bales Maracaibo, 22 bales Buenos Ayres, and 9 bales Texas. We quote: *Goat*—Tampico, 50c.@52c.; Matamoras, 50c.@52c.; Vera Cruz, 52c., gold, ⅌ lb.; Buenos Ayres, 50c.@55c.; Payta, 48c.@52c.; Curacoa, 54c.@56c.; Cape, 37c.@38c., ⅌ lb.; Madras, each, 45c.@50c.; Patna, each, 40c.@42½c., currency.

SUGARS—Raw have been less active at about former prices. Sales, 327 hhds. New-Orleans, Cuba and Demerara at 7¾c.@11¼c., and 116 boxes Havana at 9¼c.@9¾c. ⅌ lb. We quote fair to good Refining grades Cuba at 8¼c.@8¾c. for new and old; fair to choice Grocery grades, 9c.@9¾c.; Porto Rico Grocery grades range from 9c.@10c.; No. 12 Box Sugars, 9¼c., ⅌ lb. Refined have been in moderate demand at from 10¾c.@12¾c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW, &C.—Sales have been reported since our last of 183,000 lbs. Tallow at 8¼c.@9c., chiefly at 8½c.@9c., for prime; also, 25,030 lbs. Stearine at 12c.@12½c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in moderate demand at rather firmer prices, with sales reported since our last of 450 bbls., at 93c. for iron-bound pkgs., ⅌ gallon. Receipts, 480 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The market has shown less animation, in a general way, owing partly to the renewed firmness reported in rates, on a less liberal offering of room. The main call was for Breadstuff, Naval Store, Cotton and Petroleum room, with, in the line of vessels on charter, a moderate inquiry for general cargo. For Liverpool the reported engagements included 800 bales Cotton, part by sail, at ⅜d.@7-16d., and part by steam, on private terms; equal to 65,000 bushels Wheat and Corn, mainly by sail, at 8d.@8½d., but, in part, rumored, by steam, on private terms—the current quotations in the latter form having been 9d. bid and 9½d. asked ⅌ bushel; 150 bbls. Pork, by steam, at 4s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; 200 tcs. Beef, part at [illegible] ⅌ tierce; 150 bags Clover-seed, by steam, at [illegible] lbs. ⅌ ton. There was some demand noted for Cotton vessels from Southern ports for Liverpool, also for the Continent and the Baltic, on the basis of about previous quotations. For London, there were taken 350 tcs. Beef, by sail, on private terms. For Bremen, a North German brig of [illegible] tons register, also, with general cargo, on private terms; also, a North German brig of [illegible] tons register, new here, with about 1,800 bbls. Resin, from Wilmington, at 4s. 9d. ⅌ 280 lbs. For Rotterdam, an American bark, of 550 tons register, with general cargo, including Cotton, Resin, &c., on private terms. For Gibraltar and orders, a North German bark, of [illegible] tons register, with equal to 10,000 cases Petroleum, on private terms. For Galveston, an American brig, of 193 tons register, with merchandise, at equal to 60c. ⅌ bbl., and back, from a Mexican port, with Mahogany, at $12 ⅌ ton.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 6, 1871.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY and USED UP. Leading characters by Messrs. Lester, Wallack, Fisher, Rockwell, Mrs. Barry, Miss Effie Germon and Miss Emily Mestayer.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING. Leading characters by Messrs. Edwin Booth, Barrett, McVicker, and Miss Pateman.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
SARATOGA. Leading characters by Messrs. Harkins, Lewis, Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport and Miss Fanny Morant.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
G. L. RICHELIEU, (Burlesque.) Leading characters by Mr. G. L. Fox and Misses Ada Harland and Lillie Eldridge.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
Broadway, near Washington-place.
A SILENT PROTECTOR, Sketches, &c. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Lingard.

STADT THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
ISABELLA ORSINI. Leading character by Mme. Seebach.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 3d and 3d avs.
GRAND EQUESTRIAN and GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.

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Two copies, one year	5
Ten copies, one year	25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
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Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

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Business Notices, fifth page, before Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents per line each insertion.

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City Items with word "advertisement" prefixed 60 cents per line each insertion.

Deaths or Marriage Notices, $1 each insertion.

The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-Place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

The evacuation of Paris by the German troops took place on Friday, in accordance with the terms of peace. The Emperor of Germany reviewed the German Landwehr, Guards, artillery and pioneers in the Bois de Boulogne in the afternoon. Prince FREDERICK WILLIAM, Gen. VON MOLTKE and Count VON BISMARCK were also present. The Emperor sets out for Berlin in a few days. It is rumored that NAPOLEON is to retire to an estate in Bohemia. The King of Sardinia has written to the German Emperor, expressing surprise at the hard terms imposed on France, especially as to territory. The German forces have been ordered to retire from the line of the Seine. The Federal Council has arranged with the French Government for the return of BOURBAKI's soldiers, and the transfer of the entire army will occupy ten days' time. Prince FREDERICK CHARLES has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Army of Occupation in France, with head-quarters at Rheims. M. THIERS declines to make a treaty of commerce with Germany, on the ground that France must imitate the United States and restore her equilibrium by high tariffs. Berlin was illuminated last night, the Empress and Princesses being received in the streets with enthusiasm. The Belgian Government has opened arrangements for the return of French soldiers driven into their territory. Paris is rapidly resuming its ordinary appearance, though the citizens still continue to manifest their hatred of the Germans by mobbing those who in any way affiliated with the invaders. Nearly all of the barricades have been removed, and fears of disturbance are rapidly subsiding. The Paris papers have recommenced publication, and exhort the populace to remain quiet, and not embarrass the Government. The Second Army has commenced the homeward march. The reported intrigues in London for the restoration of the BONAPARTES are denied.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Sir ROBERT PEEL, in the House of Commons, on Friday, commented in severe terms on the conduct of Lord LYONS in deserting his post in Paris during the siege, and extolled the devotion of Minister WASHBURNE in remaining. The recent rumors of Cabinet changes have been officially confirmed, and the *Times* states that Mr. CHILDERS cannot possibly resume his duties in the Admiralty Board within a twelvemonth. The Austrian financial statement for 1870 is more favorable than was expected, as there is a cash balance of 40,000,000 thalers. It is reported that Holland proposes a convention of the Powers to define contraband of war. Sir JOHN ROSE had telegraphed to the Home Office that the Anglo-American Commission will have a favorable issue.

GENERAL.

The Board appointed in the Arkansas Legislature to conduct the impeachment of Gov. CLAYTON reported, on Saturday, their inability to obtain sufficient evidence to warrant them in attempting to prepare articles of impeachment, and offered a resolution for the abandonment of the proceedings.

The New-England billiard tournament, at Hartford, terminated on Friday. MELVIN FOSTER, of Norwich, won the second prize, and MATT HEWINS, of Hartford, the third. In the last game FOSTER gave HEWINS 400 points in 1,000.

The Cincinnati *Morning Leader*, after a short existence, suspended publication on Friday last. It is said that it will appear again in a few days.

The *Worcester*, with provisions for the relief of the French, sailed from Boston yesterday.

WESLEY COBELL shot and fatally wounded a negro named HENRY CLARK, near Louisville, Ky., on Saturday, because he would not submit to a search when he was suspected of stealing.

The Democrats of Bangor, Me., on Saturday night, nominated JAMES F. RAWSON candidate for Mayor of that city.

A dispatch from Mount Carmel, Penn., says a man named HOFFMAN was shot in his bed on Thursday night, and one end of the building blown out. It is supposed that the powder was placed under the building after the shooting. Nine balls were found in the house. The man shot was working "outside of the Miners' Union."

The officer of the Signal Bureau stationed in New-York gives notice that the weather report will be suspended for a few days.

The ice at Albany moved on Saturday afternoon, and the river is reported to be clear all the way through.

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Assistant Treasurer here to notify certain holders of three per cent. certificates that they will be paid on presentation at his office, and that from and after April 30, 1871, they will cease to bear interest, and be available as a portion of the reserve of national banks.

In the case of FILKINS, at Albany, the testimony, on Saturday, had reference to the prisoner's conduct while he was a fugitive and after his arrest. Nothing new was elicited.

A small party from a United States Coast Survey vessel at Appalachicola, Fla., were drowned on Sunday last by the capsizing of a small boat. Among them were Mr. BISSELL and Mr. PEARL.

Sheriff JACKSON, of Trinity County, Cal., was convicted in the United States Court, on Friday, of collecting foreign miners' tax from Chinamen, contrary to the laws of the United States and the recent amendment to the Constitution. An appeal will be made in the case to the Supreme Court of the United States.

The session of the Impeachment Court in Raleigh, N. C., yesterday, was consumed in the examination of JAMES E. BOYD, the most important witness the defense has yet offered.

Five convicts escaped from Sing Sing Prison last night, two of whom were overtaken and returned. They effected their escape by cutting the bars of a window, and lowering themselves to the ground.

FRANCIS M. SNOW was killed at Hartford, Conn., on Saturday evening by the fall of a pile-driver.

Boss Number Two.

The effect which the Tweed Administration is producing on the minds of a good many rich men and on some newspaper editors, is worth attention, as a good illustration of the way in which republican government has on two or three memorable occasions been overthrown, and in which it is constantly exposed to some risk of being overthrown. The process is exceedingly simple. Democratic government, owing to various causes, and notably owing to the ignorance of a considerable body of voters, becomes turbulent, clumsy, and inefficient. Life under it, especially for well-to-do people, becomes uncomfortable. The streets are neglected; the parks and public monuments go to decay; the revenues are stolen and squandered, without any visible return, and the mode of squandering them is loud, brutal, and ostentatious. After a few attempts at reform, the well-to-do people find that reform is very troublesome, and would not last very long, and would involve a great deal of patience, discomfort, and self-sacrifice. So they give it up, and stay at home grumbling, or go abroad, and things get worse and worse.

About this time, however, there appears either a military leader, who has got control of the army, or a demagogue, who has got hold of the mob, and being skillful and thoroughly in earnest, and fond of power, he determines to secure as much of it as he can. Accordingly he seizes it either by open force, or by fraud or chicane. If by the first, he is called Emperor, or Cæsar; if by the second, he is called Boss. When he does this the good citizens are always greatly shocked. They call him either a tyrant, usurper, or cut-throat, or else a thief, swindler, and ruffian, and adjure the people to rise up against him. He keeps on, however, never minding what they say, until he has got himself firmly into his seat, and made sure of the Treasury. Then he goes to work to silence the malcontents. He takes the Capital City and begins to beautify it. If he really does his work well, life to the great body of people of the middle class becomes more comfortable. They like the look of thing. They are pleased with the improvement. They are, in short, getting something for their money. So, after a brief period of silence, they begin to say the Cæsar or the Boss is not so bad as he was painted; then they begin to admire him, and finally they declare that it is a lucky thing he turned up when he did to take hold of the reins of governments and so reign over them.

We have already had two striking examples in history of this sort of transformation of a republican government, one in ancient Rome, and the other in Paris. We know how that of ancient Rome ended. A year ago that of Paris seemed to promise very well. We now know how *it* has ended, and what ruin and desolation it has left behind it. We are witnessing it in New-York also; but as New-York is not a capital, and is part of a powerful State in which government is thoroughly decentralized, we shall, of course, witness no such catastrophes as brought the Roman and French Empires to the ground. But there was one result of the transformation in their case which we shall certainly witness in New-York. When a Cæsar or a Boss is substituted for a republican form of government, the first of the line is certain to be an able man; but he is compelled by a law of his being to call around him great rascals. The honest men will not serve him or work with him. He has to reward the rascals too, whether they are called Senators, or Prefects, or Boys, by allowing them to plunder, and otherwise misbehave. He has, too, in order to protect them in their plunder, to corrupt the Courts, so that attempts to bring them to justice shall be fruitless. The result is that the art of administration and interest in public affairs dies out among the best portion of the community. Rascals succeed rascals in working the machine, and the clever rascals, who first helped to put the Boss in power, having died off, the second set are feeble and inefficient, and some fine day their Sedan comes, and sweeps them all away.

There is at this moment in this City a strong disposition growing up among the owners of property to hand the whole Government over to a Boss and Boys, and leave them to manage things as they like, and pocket a large civil list, in the shape of awards for property taken for street opening, on condition that they give us, as far as outward appearance goes, a better administration. Granting all that is claimed for Boss TWEED, the question still remains, who is to succeed him? TWEED has attained his present position—it is useless to deny it—through audacity and ability. But TWEED and SWEENY will both die before many years are over. They probably think they will not, but they will. The inevitable hour will come when even "palatial mansions" and "gorgeous stables" will fade from their vision, and the Sunday punch will no longer tickle their palate, and the Johnsonian panegyrics of the *World* will fall unheeded on their ears. What next? Doubtless a second Boss will be designated for the succession, and will receive the black broadcloth and the diamond pin of his predecessor, amid the acclamation of the Boys and the mob; but then, what kind of man will he be? We must remember that TIBERIUS, and NERO, and CALIGULA and DOMITIAN were among the successors of AUGUSTUS. The second Boss will find the machinery created by TWEED ready to his hand. The money will flow in on him in the same way; he will have the same power of rewarding his adherents and filling his pockets, and will be liable to just as little interference from the general public. But suppose him to have all the first Boss' dishonesty and unscrupulousness, without any of his talent or ambition; suppose him to care nothing about parks, or streets, or sewers, or docks, or about anything but champagne and women. That he will be such a person there is every reason to believe. A line of able Bosses is a thing unknown, and is never likely to be seen, because the school which a Boss creates does not either breed or train talent. On the contrary, it crushes and banishes it. The arts it encourages are the arts of intrigue and trickery and cheating. Now, what shall we have to do if the Second Boss should steal our money without opening new streets, or "taking care" of our parks, or protecting our lives or property? Why, exactly what we ought to do now, but what many of our citizens shrink from doing, and are basely trying to find excuses for not doing—overthrow the whole Boss system, and find in the education of the voters, and the improvement of their material condition through the active exertions of the wealthy and educated class, the means of building up an administrative system which will give us what the Bosses promise to give us, and which will last, as the Bosses cannot.

The Temporary Peace.

BISMARCK'S "blood and iron" having accomplished all that could reasonably be expected of them for the present, the world is now to be permitted to enjoy an interval of peace—that is, provided Russia is not ready to call into exercise the same blessed forces. If she is ready, there can be very little doubt that Prussia will stand by and keep off intruders, while Russia pummels her victim—on the principle that one good turn deserves another. These two Powers between them command the Old World, and it is very easy for one to stand with a big stick round the corner while the other helps himself to anything he happens to want. The Emperor WILLIAM recently telegraphed to the Czar that he would "never forget his kindness," and the Czar will probably take care that he shall have an opportunity of repaying it ere long. The game of log-rolling has always been popular in royal and imperial circles.

For the moment, however, the world is at peace—leaving out of question the terrible quarrel between Hayti and San Domingo. There are people, we believe, who have really satisfied themselves that the peace patched up between Germany and France is destined to be a permanent one. Most observers will probably come to the conclusion that the treaty recently concluded will last just as long as the exhaustion of France, and not a moment longer. We are not discussing the question who began the recent war, or whether the Germans have done right in annexing Alsace and Lorraine in direct and violent opposition to the wishes of the inhabitants of those provinces. It may be quite proper to grind the faces of the French people into the very dust, and to inflict upon them every possible indignity which the ingenuity of the Teutonic mind could devise. It may be a just retribution on the part of the Germans to seize all the territory and exact all the money they wanted, and then refuse to spare a bleeding and prostrate nation the humiliation of occupying their capital, for the mere purpose of driving the iron a little further into the soul. All this, we say, may be in accordance with those ideas of Christianity, Progress, and Civilization, which, at this age of the world's history, no man or people would think of disregarding. The only point we may venture to make a decided statement about is that, right or wrong, just or unjust, this new treaty will be torn into shreds the moment the paralyzed fingers of France regain their strength. It may be five years hence, or ten, or fifty—but this war has to be fought over again some day, as surely as the sun will continue to rise and set. No doubt it is very shocking that evil passions should thus be nursed, but there are a good many things in this muddled world which we have to take as we find them, in default of our unfortunate inability to set them straight.

The recent elections in Alsace and Lorraine showed an overwhelming enthusiasm for the French, and that state of feeling is not calculated to promote the sentiments of &c., &c.,—we have alluded to them more at length above. The French, as FREDERIC HARRISON has pointed out, are practically held prisoners in their own country under the new treaty, and no doubt they will remain perfectly quiet until they are able to break out of bounds. The run of luck has been against them, but Germany may not always have every advantage on her side. The Kaiser has carefully divided his praises for victories between Providence and Fatherland, giving Fatherland, however, the lion's share, so as to avoid offense. We do not remember so truly pious a campaign in history. To read King WILLIAM'S dispatches was as good as going to meeting, or inwardly digesting a tract. One is half inclined to regret, on moral grounds, that there can be no more of them. It would be interesting to know to what power BISMARCK attributes his success, and whether the smoke of his incense goes upward or downward. He, however, preserves a discreet silence. The French, meanwhile, have to get themselves some sort of a working government, and then they will see what can be done toward startling the nerves of those who still cherish faith in the "dawn of universal peace," and the "irresistible march of progress."

The Jobs of the Session.

The record of the session which closed on Saturday cannot truthfully be called brilliant. It was not even conspicuously fruitful. It left undone many things that ought to have been done, and wasted much time upon matters that were unworthy of its attention. It has left to the Forty-second Congress great questions and great opportunities, the proper use of which would have imparted additional significance to the graceful good-by of Mr. Speaker BLAINE.

But the sins of the session are those of omission, not commission. Its great offense is in what it failed to do, not in what it actually did. The *World* blazons forth "the jobs of the session," but a session made free from jobbery has not been seen these ten years. The temptations were, indeed, numerous and striking. There were land schemes and water schemes, involving much territory and scores of millions of cash. There were projects for local improvement at the public expense, and for the adornment of Washington on a scale worthy of the Third NAPOLEON. The fate of these is creditable to Congress, and especially to the House of Representatives. The steam-ship subsidy schemes all failed. There was "plenty of money in them," as the wise men at Albany understand the phrase, and adroit lobbyists were on hand in shoals, but all in vain. The Senate sanctioned one of these bills, and discovering its blunder, refused to touch the rest; and even that one come to naught in the House. Land-grant bills fared no better. The Texas Pacific Railroad is the sole exception. Its grant of thirteen millions of acres, vast as it is, is trifling compared with that bestowed upon the Northern Pacific, and is defensible as a means of maintaining the sectional equilibrium. The Middle States have their highway to the Pacific; the North will soon have a road of its own; and it would be churlish to deny the South similar advantages. All other land-grant bills—and the promoters of some of them were plausible and accommodating—came to grief. Congress resolutely refused to continue a policy which, however useful in its time, is associated in the public mind with gross abuses. The spirit which prompted the House to withhold money from public buildings, now projected in various States, is a tribute to the popular demand for economy. And the cutting out of lavish appropriations for the City of Washington, while not implying forgetfulness of what is due to the national capital, is a seasonable rebuke to a greed which knows no limit.

So far as "jobs" are concerned, then, the session that has passed into history may safely challenge scrutiny. There is a fashion, not confined to the *World*, of carping at everything and imputing everything to a corrupt motive. Republican papers do not hesitate to attribute the action of the Senate, in the matter of the interest upon the Pacific Railroad bonds, to the efforts of a "powerful and persistent lobby;" the truth being, that the Senate simply concurred in the conclusions respecting the law, and the contract between the Government and the companies, which were presented by the Judiciary Committee, a body whose commanding ability and unsullied integrity should protect it from the supposition that it could be influenced by any lobby, however powerful or persistent. Without overlooking the shortcomings of the session, let us not close our eyes to the virtues for which it may honestly claim credit.

Public Executions.

Another of those singular entertainments which, together with an occasional shooting-match, or Kuklux foray, seem to constitute the staple of recreation in the South, was furnished not long since to the good people of Barnwell Court-House, S. C. This time it was a negro, who was hung for the murder of another negro. As usual the exhibition was made public. With praiseworthy generosity no fee was charged, and all who came were welcome to enjoy the contortions of the doomed man to their hearts' content. To supplement this liberality of the authorities, the day selected for the show proved to be remarkably fine—"a beautiful Spring day," writes the correspondent of the Charleston *News*, "suggesting thoughts of a drive, a hunt, a picnic, or a sail." But the inhabitants of Barnwell Court-House were not to be seduced by these feeble attractions from the more ennobling spectacle of a public execution. On the night preceding the festival they hardly slept for anxiety and impatience. "Crowds came pouring in by daylight, and at 12 o'clock the jail-yard, which was the place designated for the execution, was filled with anxious spectators."

Punctually at the minute, the chief actor, ANDREW BROWN by name, made his bow from the back steps of the jail, and proceeded to deliver that prologue to the drama which is known as the "last dying speech and confession," and which serves to whet the appetite of the audience for the tragedy to follow. This production contained the usual amount of profanity and self-complacent blasphemy. Mr. BROWN assured his hearers that "he could look upon that scaffold with pleasure; that others in his situation had petitions for pardon addressed to the Governor, but that he had not, nor did he desire it; that he and his friends had addressed a petition to another Governor, and he felt that it was granted." He was also good enough to invite "all present to meet him in Heaven."

In spite of this decided resignation, the Sheriff determined to defer the execution until the arrival of the mail "to see if any communication would come from the Governor, *though none was expected.*" So in obedience to the doubtful clemency, the poor wretch protesting that "he did not want any respite, and that in a few moments he would not be dead, as they supposed, but asleep," was kept waiting under the gallows for two hours suffering the thousand deaths of suspense. At last the mail came without the unexpected communication, and at 3 o'clock the audience was gratified with the edifying spectacle of Mr. BROWN'S death agonies, which it had waited so long to see.

We do not know that it is worth while to protest against a barbarism which seems ingrained in the social sentiment of certain sections of our country. And yet there ought to be in the better public sentiment of the Southern people enough refinement and humanity to check this morbid and apparently growing taste for the disgusting and demoralizing brutality of public executions. Over and over again it has been proved that they serve no good purpose, and only incite to the offenses which they are supposed to discourage; and it is certainly a blot on our civilization that in any part of the land this savage anachronism should still be tolerated. It is bad enough to be obliged to strangle human beings as though they were vermin, without making the sad necessity a show for their fellows.

A Paragraphist of 1796.

An English journal calls attention to a somewhat curious document, disinterred from the dusty tomes of the London *Morning Post* of Nov. 7, 1796, from which it would appear that the "hirelings of the Press" of those days had by no means attained that commercial success which distinguishes some of their brethren at the present time. Apart from its amusing and suggestive nature, the document in question possesses exceptional interest. The French Directory had, like their Republican successors of to-day, but just claimed the recognition of European Governments, and their accession to power had been preceded by a struggle which, no less than the war just concluded, had riveted the attention of the civilized world. Mr. PITT was Premier, and was earnestly endeavoring to conciliate, without too formally acknowledging, the new power which controlled the destinies of France. The very word "Republic" was hateful to the ears of European, and especially British, Monarchists, while its establishment was hailed with delight by those members of the community who had begun to feel serious doubt whether the "divine right of Kings" was, after all, as heaven-bestowed as the majority believed.

The opposition was not overscrupulous as to its weapons of attack, and by some means a bill presented for payment to the Treasury fell into the hands of one of its agents. This bill set forth the work performed by some unknown writer, who furnished the Ministerial Press with items bearing on the war with France. As a decided curiosity in the history of British journalism, it is worth reproduction in full.

"The following curious bill was last week presented for payment by a person employed by the Treasury to write paragraphs for the Ministerial journals:

	£	s.	d.
To poisoning Bonaparte, three times	0	1	7
To assassinating ditto, twice	0	1	0
To defeating ditto, seven times	0	5	9
To making the Army of the Sambre and Meuse lay down their arms	0	1	6
To surrounding Moreau	0	0	8
To taking ditto prisoner	0	1	0
To making an Insurrection at Paris	0	3	6
To cutting off the heads of the Directory	0	5	0
To poisoning ditto	0	2	6
To Massacreing all the Convention	0	4	0
To insinuating that the P—— of W—— beat his Wife	0	7	6
To making all the People dislike him	0	10	6
To an attack upon the Queen	1	1	0
To saying that Mr. Fox was bribed by the Convention to contend for Peace	0	2	6
To saying he was bribed by ditto to oppose Peace	0	2	6
Total, one week	£3	10	6

All for a little over seventeen dollars. Some of the items irresistibly recall recent feats in the same direction. "To three successive French victories," "To making the German army under Prince CHARLES retreat," and similar items, might reasonably figure in the accounts of more than one enterprising New-York journal. To be sure, we have improved since then. "To bringing about a junction between the armies of MCMAHON and BAZAINE," or to "proving that the war ended with the great victory of Saarbrück," might with equal propriety nowadays, figure in company with less sensational charges. "To saying that the President was bribed and a partner in revenue frauds," &c., &c., might fitly take the place of that somewhat highly-paid paragraph "To making all the people dislike him." The last two items also, in which the latter flatly contradicts its predecessor, would not be unrepresented in the bill that might be presented to the management of certain American journals. Imagine such a bill presented to the Tweedites by their private journalists! "To ascribing corrupt motives to every journal which opposes TWEED and SWEENY," "To trumping up false charges against individual writers," "To throwing dirt at people who would not be bribed"—how the account would run on! It would take a new street-opening, or the receipts from advertising in a day's *Transcript*, to pay it. Even the *World* could not get its bill against the Tweedites paid without bringing a lawsuit. Such is the degeneracy of the age.

The Democrats and the People's Burdens.

The coal monopolists owe their temporary deliverance to the Democrats. The Senators who include free trade in their party creed, and boast of their devotion to the interests of the people as opposed to those of special classes, came to the rescue of one of the least excusable of monopolies, at a moment when its exactions are felt most severely by the country. The bill repealing the tax was carried through the House by Republican votes; it was defeated in the Senate by the avowed determination of Democrats to talk against time rather than permit its passage. The tax, therefore, remains. The monopolists will be masters of the market another year. The work Republicans tried to do was frustrated by men who pretend to be desirous of reducing the people's burdens, but who really perpetuate those which are most odious.

The same men have prevented the repeal of the income tax. There was a clear Republican majority in both Houses in favor of terminating the tax, but the Democrats succeeded in prolonging its existence. They pretend to be opposed to the policy which needlessly swells the Treasury surplus, yet they uphold the most obnoxious impost on the statute-book, although the twelve millions which it is expected to yield are not required for the legitimate purposes of the Government.

The pretense on which the Democrats have kept in existence both the coal tax and the income tax is that upon which, in the session of 1870, they resisted the large reduction of taxes then effected. The reduction of eighty millions was the work of Republicans, accomplished in spite of Democratic opposition. Mr. BROOKS assailed the measure because he was not allowed to include certain items in the list to be cut down. He would have kept eighty millions on the people's shoulders because his sensitive conscience could not be reconciled to the retention of particular duties in the tariff. The same hypocritical special pleading was repeated by Mr. BROOKS' friends in the session just closed. Democratic representatives would not tolerate the abolition of the income tax,—not because the Treasury could not spare the money, but because they would hear of no reduction save in the direction they marked out. They complain that the people are overtaxed, but, forsooth, insisted upon keeping that load larger than it need be by twelve millions, because they wanted to strike a blow at the monopolists. And when a chance for striking such a blow did come, Mr. VICKERS, in behalf of the high-principled Democracy, protested that there should be no free coal until the country enjoyed free coffee, free tea, and free salt!

There may be wisdom and principle in these phases of Democratic strategy, but they are incomprehensible and past finding out. The country cares no more about Mr. VICKERS' consistency than about Mr. BROOKS' conscience. The fact that will be remembered is that the Democrats of the Forty-first Congress are responsible for the continuance of the income tax, and for the exclusion of cheap foreign coal. The free admission of the latter might not break down the anthracite monopoly, but it would tend to regulate the market, and to avert the hardship and difficulty of which all classes now complain.

MINOR TOPICS.

Chance intimations enable us to realize the horrors of the Small-pox Hospital. As for example, the brief statement—"yesterday there were six deaths, five of which occurred at the Hospital." That is to say, there is out of 112 cases a weekly proportion of forty-seven per cent. that prove fatal. Even assuming that the average is only three a day, we have still the startling fact before us that nearly every fourth patient removed to Blackwell's Island goes there to die. The hospitals of other countries find seventeen per cent. of mortality from small-pox a very high average, and think it necessary to explain it from the fact that only the very worst cases are sent them by the local guardians. What shall we say of the callousness of our City authorities who keep crowding a building constructed for sixty patients with almost double that number, and while the frightful consequences of defective accommodation become daily more apparent, stand idly by as if it were none of their business? First, we have pestilence invited by streets and alleys littered with filth, next we have plague-stricken patients removed with a total disregard of the ordinary dictates of humanity, and then we have hospital wards to which death is invited under the most hideous and revolting forms. Could heartless misgovernment much further go, and is it to be wondered at if patients dread their transfer to a so-called place of cure as they would the entrance into a charnel house?

The issue of the Conference on the Black Sea question is regarded with profound dissatisfaction by many of the Liberal as well as Conservative leaders of English politics. They argue that the thing was a farce from first to last; that Lord GRANVILLE'S messages were so many intimations to Russia that if she complied with certain diplomatic formalities, she could have all she wanted, and that there was nothing further from the intention of the English Cabinet than to fight for the maintenance of the treaty of 1856. Russia and Prussia had an understanding from the very outset, and Count BISMARCK had his tongue in his cheek when he coincided with Lord GRANVILLE'S empty talk about the necessity of having the Conference assembled without any "foregone conclusions." During this week, a resolution is to be introduced into Parliament which will substantially challenge a no-confidence vote on the foreign policy of the Government. Mr. GLADSTONE is clearly not destined to be a Palmerston, either in the estimation of the people in England or out of it. The question of the hour is England's place in Europe, and it seems just as likely as not that the Gladstone Cabinet may expire with the reputation of having sacrificed it.

A cable telegram states that the German troops which occupied Paris were "disappointed" at the coolness of the French people. Apparently they expected a warmer reception. Yet we do not see what the Parisians could have done to render their visit agreeable. Their means of hospitality are not large, and the circumstances of the visit did not call for the display of much enthusiasm. Allowances must be made. People who are suffering from an overdose of that powerful tonic, blood and iron, can scarcely be expected to kill the fatted calf for their conquerors, especially when there is no calf to kill.

Is the politico-economical *Evening Post* so much engrossed in abusing the national Administration that it has no time to devote to such a proposal as that contained in bill No. 30, introduced into the State Senate by its friend and almoner, Mr. TWEED? That unpretending measure has been ably analyzed for the Seventeenth Assembly Union League Association by Mr. HAWKINS, as may be seen from our columns of yesterday. The Committee to which it was referred reports that the bill is understood to be one of a series intended by TWEED to console his supporters of the Roman Catholic persuasion for the repeal of the $250,000 annual grant to the sectarian schools. Its terms simply propose to remove existing restrictions against the unlimited control of real estate by religious corporations, who, as was remarked, manage, sooner or later, to get laws passed that will relieve it entirely from taxation, or from sharing any of the public burdens. The Committee believe that the series which this bill aims at opening "will enable the religious corporations to destroy our public schools, and thrust upon the public treasury the support of their sectarian schools, asylums, and other institutions." Are the free trade readers of the *Post* prepared to indorse a policy that proposes to lighten national taxation, while it allows abuses to grow up in State and City, entailing burdens to which the maximum of war requirements was a trifle?

The Houston *Telegraph* declares that Gen. GRANT has "brought the Government into disrepute abroad," and calls upon us to disprove the charge. Nay, rather let the *Telegraph* prove it to be true—we can only say that we fail to see any evidence in support of it. It is for the people who bring such accusations to support them, if they can. We have enough upon our hands at present without charging at wind mills.

The confident predictions of those who hoped to make "revenue reform" a means of distracting and dividing the Republican Party have not been verified. Our readers cannot have forgotten what these predictions were. The Democratic free-traders and Republican revenue reformers were to have the organization of the House and its Committees in their hands, and would thus be able to shape the financial and fiscal policy of the Forty-second Congress. Now see what has happened. The Republicans who are opposed to high-tariff doctrines are not willing to make opposition to the present tariff an excuse for playing the game of the Democratic Party. They retain their places in the Republican ranks, and work cordially with the party that elected them. Mr. BLAINE has been re-elected Speaker, unpledged, as he should be; and though his character and sense of duty are guarantees against indifference to the opinions of the House on fiscal and other matters, the result is very different from that which Democratic journals and their Republican abettors boastingly foreshadowed.

We publish elsewhere the Appropriation bills passed at the recent session of Congress. Although they may look unpromising reading at first sight, they will be found worth attention, and may suggest one or two not unimportant lessons, concerning which we may possibly have a few words to say on another occasion.

EXTRAORDINARY LITIGATION.

The Security of Property in New-York.

[FIRST ARTICLE.]

The order of Judges NELSON and BLATCHFORD, which was entered a few days ago, is the last act by which the celebrated suit of FISK *vs.* The Union Pacific Railway Company and others, is transferred from the forum of Mr. Justice BARNARD to the Circuit Court of the United States.

No legal controversy which has existed for a long time is more important in the principles which are settled, or in the consequences to the parties or to the public. Our readers will desire to learn the full import of the decision, and will recall the unseemly conflict of jurisdiction, and the violent measures by which the State Court sought to keep possession of a cause which it must now be admitted belonged exclusively to the Federal Judiciary.

On the 3d of August, 1868, the Company and several of the other defendants, presented to Judge BARNARD, at Special Term, the petition and bond, fulfilling all the requisite formalities to remove the suit to the Federal Court. Instead of at once directing the removal, Judge BARNARD ordered the motion to be set down for argument, and after various postponements, in an order dated March 10, 1869, but filed three days afterward, reciting that Messrs. CHARLES TRACEY, W. W. MCFARLAND and W. FULLERTON, for the petitioners, and Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD in opposition, had been heard, denied the motion. On the same day opened the shower of injunctions, receiverships, "orders," and other judicial fireworks, which illumined with new judicial lights the atmosphere of this City—lights which were seen with wonder all over the United States and all over Europe. The first of these was an injunction against the election of directors by the Company, which, under the act of Congress, was to be held on March 10, although it was not pretended that the stock claimed, if really owned, could have made any difference in the result of the election, this injunction was served, or attempted to be served, after the election had begun, and was dated the 9th, one day before the date of the order refusing the removal of the suit.

It seems the Company was then advised to seek its remedy in the Federal Court; to give effect to the removal of the suit by means of the Federal Judiciary, disregarding the refusal of Judge BARNARD to allow a transfer, and treating the numerous orders for injunctions, receiverships, and arrests for contempts as nullities. Our readers will remember the daily chronicle in the TIMES of the active, incessant, harassing warfare which was kept up in all the forms of judicial artillery to compel this Company to submit to whatever terms of mercy Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD could persuade Mr. Justice BARNARD were lawful and according to "equity and good conscience," or to make a satisfactory understanding, behind the scenes, with Mr. JAMES FISK, Jr. The spectacle was exhibited of many worthy gentlemen residing in other parts of the United States, placed under arrest for pretended contempts, and the offices of this great corporation invaded by a numerous force, headed by Judge BARNARD'S receiver, Mr. WILLIAM M. TWEED, Jr., taking possession of all the property they could reach, and breaking open by force the safes of the Company.

This was the situation of a great Company, chartered, not by this State, but by the United States, to build a railroad within the Territories of the United States, the nearest portion of which was more than a thousand miles distant from the Court which was attempting by such means to assert and enforce exclusive jurisdiction over it. While these things were going on, in March, 1869, the first argument before the Circuit Court of the United States, Judge BLATCHFORD sitting therein, took place. Mr. CLARENCE A. SEWARD opened for the Company, maintaining that the suit had been removed to the Federal Court; Mr. E. H. STOUGHTON and Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, for FISK, asserted the opposite conclusion; and Mr. SAMUEL TILDEN replied in behalf of the Company.

Judge BLATCHFORD, in a very able opinion, decided in favor of the claim of the Company that the suit had been removed; was, indeed, so removed at the time the petition and bond were presented to Judge BARNARD, in August, 1868.

Soon after the same question came before Judge NELSON, sitting in the Circuit Court with Judge BLATCHFORD. A motion was made before him in behalf of this Company to dissolve an injunction granted in the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, before the suit was removed. This, of course, involved the question whether the suit had been removed, for otherwise the motion could not be entertained. A motion was also made in behalf of FISK to take the papers off the files of the Federal Court. The argument was opened by Mr. SEWARD for the Company, and Mr. STOUGHTON for FISK; but at the conclusion of the first day Judge NELSON was taken sick, and was not able to return to Court. The argument was not resumed until nearly a year afterward. In May, 1870, Judge NELSON went on with the hearing, Ex-Judge EMOTT opening for the company, Mr. STOUGHTON and Mr. FIELD for FISK; and Mr. SAMUEL TILDEN replied to them in behalf of the Company. So the case was again elaborately argued. We have looked over the opinions of Judges BLATCHFORD and NELSON and the printed points of Messrs. STOUGHTON and FIELD, and the printed speeches of Mr. EMOTT and Mr. TILDEN.

The important points decided are:

1. That the suit was removed from Judge BARNARD's Court to the Circuit Court of the United States, by operation of law, on the tender of the petition and bond, in August, 1868; that no act of Judge BARNARD's Court was necessary to effect the removal, and no omission, and no act of resistance could prevent the removal, the provision of the act of Congress having been complied with by the petitioner; that, consequently, all subsequent proceedings of that judicial functionary, his receivers and agents, were without jurisdiction, and totally outside of the law.

We copy a passage from the printed speech of Mr. TILDEN, made in March, 1869, before Judge BLATCHFORD, in reply to Messrs. STOUGHTON and FIELD:

> Now, your Honor, on these authorities, I say that the cause is removed, if it be a removable cause—removed by operation of law, the conditions being complied with to divest the State Court of jurisdiction. It is my opinion that when that petition, with offer of surety, was delivered to Judge BARNARD, in August, the State Court was *totally divested of jurisdiction*, and all these proceedings—these injunctions and these receiverships, and these contempts—*have just as much authority as though they were carried on at the corners of the streets by any person who could be picked up there and got to engage in such business.* If the cases mean anything, they mean this: they are conclusive that this is the law. If our theory be right that the corporation defendant has a right to carry this case into this jurisdiction, it went there last year, and *these gentlemen are trespassers* ever since; *nothing but trespassers, in the breaking open of our safes, in taking possession of our offices, in harrassing some of these defendants by daily examinations. All these acts are coram non judice.* This cause was removed at the time a proper petition, with offer of a proper surety, was delivered in open Court at Special Term. Now, Sir, if such are our rights, if such is the position of things, what is our present remedy? What is the remedy of a party who, having a clear, perfect and absolute right to go out of the State jurisdiction into the Federal, is denied it, so far as it can be denied by the refusal of a State Judge to enter the preliminary order, and is made the subject of such a harassing, hunting litigation as has been carried on there ever since? What is his remedy? How can this Court act for the purposes of remedial justice?
>
> Sir, I begin this topic by saying what is not necessary as a remedy. He is not compelled to remain in the State Court to pursue appeal to the General Term, and then from the General Term to the Court of Appeals, and at last to take his writ of error to the Supreme Court of the United States. He is not left to this condition. He has not imposed upon him any such onerous necessity of protracted litigation. On principle, that would be to give the option to the Court, and not to the party,—to say that the individual having a right to claim the Federal jurisdiction has a right to do it if the State Court or the State Judge would consent. The option would not be to the person entitled to exercise it, but would be to the Court that chose to retain the suit within jurisdiction. That, Sir, on principle, is not the law. Again, Sir, such a construction would obliterate all the laws and all the proceedings and all the process by way of removal, and substitute in their place the writ of error, as the sole method of getting from the State into the Federal Court. The removal would be a thing contingent upon the assent of the Court from which the cause is to be removed. All its mandatory character, all its power of imposing obligations, all its power to confer rights would be obliterated from the statute books, and something put in their place that Congress did not intend to put there, and would not and has not put there. What, then, your Honor, is the remedy? I have just added a proposition to the points:
>
> The Circuit Court having satisfied itself that the cause is such a one as is removable by operation of law, and that the party entitled to removal has complied with the requisite formalities prescribed by the act of Congress, assumes jurisdiction, and acts in the suit precisely as if the State Court had put on its records the evidence of removal.

In delivering his opinion, April 6, 1869, Judge BLATCHFORD said, "My conclusion, therefore, is that the whole of this cause is in this Court, as respects all the parties to it, and all the subject matter involved in it; and no part of it is now in the State Court. Any proceedings which are going on in the suit in the State Court are void."

2. It is decided that the Union Pacific Railroad Company, being a corporation created by an act of Congress, every suit against it is a case arising under the laws of the United States, which Congress may provide for removing from a State Court into the Federal Courts; that the ground of jurisdiction is not that the parties are citizens of different States, but that the subject matter is Federal; that the case goes bodily with all matters and parties who are mixed up with it into the tribunals of the Union. This completely overturns the whole theory on which Mr. FIELD and Judge BARNARD acted.

We quote from the argument of Mr. TILDEN in March, 1869:

> I say that the question of citizenship, I say that the question of parties, has nothing whatever to do with this case. We stand upon the act of Congress, which is conformable to the constitutional powers of that body, and which declares the right of this creation of the United States to come into the tribunal of the United States, whether it comes there of its own accord, or whether it flees there for refuge and for protection. We claim that right as one given to us—given to us properly.
>
> What can be more absurd, what more monstrous, than the idea that the Federal Courts should not have jurisdiction over a corporation of the United States, if there be any case in which they should have jurisdiction? My learned friend has talked about the principle we contend for as if it applied to all railroads—about how women and children might be run over and injured. Does he forget where this railroad is—that the region it traverses is in the Territories of the United States—that there is not an inch of it this side of the Missouri River?
>
> What right has the State of New-York, or its Courts, to any jurisdiction over this corporate body, except such right has been conferred by act of Congress?
>
> Sir, jurisdiction in this case of the Courts of the United States cannot be maintained on the ground of citizenship. Is this corporation a citizen of another State? Is it a citizen of Pennsylvania? Is it a citizen of Nebraska? Where is it a citizen? It is today as much a citizen of New-York as it is of any other State. If this were a case of removal, arising under the statute conferring jurisdiction in respect to citizenship of parties, it could not be removed. It can be removed because it is a case arising under a law of the United States, and because in all cases of that description it is within the power of Congress to transfer them, with all their incidents and all their accessories, with everything necessary to enable the sovereign justice of the Union to be administered fully and completely with reference to everybody concerned in them; and because Congress by the statute of 1868 has done so.

We like sound docrrines from Democratic sources. The venerated and illustrious Magistrate, Judge NELSON, whose judicial career has to continue but two years longer to complete a full half century of service on the Bench of this State and the Union, is a Democrat of the Jacksonian school. Mr. TILDEN is of the same class.

In his argument before Judge BLATCHFORD, he put this point very effectively:

> Now, Sir, bearing in mind that broad, general distinction in the classification so well stated by Chief-Justice MARSHALL—the case in which the character of the parties is everything and the nature of the suit nothing, and the case in which the nature of the suit is everything and the character of the parties nothing—bearing that broad and important distinction in mind, you may ask what would have been the situation if this question of citizenship could control such a case, or if that other question, raised by my friend here—the consent of the co-defendant—was a necessary condition to the jurisdiction? Why, Sir, with my learned friend's ingenuity in joining causes of action, and in joining parties, if he had been down in South Carolina in 1833, I don't see but there might have been some chance for the nullification theory!—staying in the Union, having no violence, yet completely defeating and annulling the laws of the Federal Government. I think, Sir, that the great political and legal luminaries of that day and of that State—CALHOUN, MCDUFFIE, HAYNE, TURNBULL, HARPER, and the rest of them—would have paled their ineffectual fires before the intense lustre which the theory of my learned friend would have thrown upon the path by which they might have conducted nullification to success and to safety. All that was to be done was to draw in a few additional parties, to draw in some defendant who would not consent to a removal, and there could not be a removal. Imagine the collection of the revenues, during the JACKSON Administration, suspended a few years in the Courts of South Carolina, on the slow way toward a writ of error, because a co-defendant—sued with the Collector—wouldn't consent to have the suit removed into the Courts of the United States."

In the argument before Judge NELSON in 1870, the same precedent was alluded to; Mr. TILDEN said:

> There was no similar act until a period which your Honor remembers perfectly well—the second term of Gen. JACKSON's Administration, when the act known as the "Force Bill," was passed.
>
> Judge NELSON—1833.
>
> Mr. TILDEN—Your Honor will remember, because you sat at that time on the Bench of the Supreme Court of this State, and was observant of the public men and events of that day. Your Honor will remember that that act was got up under a New-York lead; VAN BUREN was Vice-President, MARCY, Governor, WRIGHT, Senator, and EDWARD LIVINGSTON was Secretary of State. There is a tradition that the act of 1833 was drawn by Chief-Justice TANEY, then Attorney-General.
>
> Judge NELSON—It was drawn by Chief-Justice TANEY.
>
> Mr. TILDEN—That act is today the first act of that character remaining upon the statute book of the United States. In that act it was provided that cases which should arise by reason of resistance to the Revenue laws, might be removed from the State to the Federal Courts without waiting for a writ of error, as all cases of that description would otherwise do.
>
> Judge NELSON—Original jurisdiction conferred, and also by removal.
>
> Mr. FIELD—But the removal was only commensurate with the original jurisdiction.
>
> Mr. TILDEN—The removal may be commensurate with the original jurisdiction, and may not be. In the statute of 1789 removal is not commensurate with original jurisdiction.
>
> Judge NELSON—It does not cover the whole jurisdiction. The whole jurisdiction was not covered, and is not covered now.
>
> Mr. TILDEN—Now, what I wish to call your Honor's attention to is this, that the rule which prevails in such cases as that we are now considering, where the jurisdiction is by reason of the nature of the subject-matter—is entirely independent of the technicalities that incumber the cases where the jurisdiction arises by reason of the citizenship of the parties.

The concurrence of Judge NELSON with these doctrines is thus emphatically stated in his recent opinion:

> We agree with the ideas of the counsel for the defendants. The fact that questions may arise in the course of the litigation besides those under the acts of Congress, and which depend upon general principles of law, cannot withdraw the cause from the jurisdiction of the Federal Courts. This principle was settled in OSBORN *vs.* The Bank of the United States, and has been recognized as the settled law of the Court ever since. Nothing can be added to the conclusiveness of the reasoning of Chief-Justice MARSHALL upon the point in that case. He observes: "If this were sufficient to withdraw a case from the jurisdiction of the Federal Courts, almost every case, although involving the construction of a law, would be withdrawn, and a clause in the Constitution relating to a subject of vital importance to the Government, and expressed in the most comprehensive terms, would be construed to mean almost nothing. There is scarcely a case, every part of which depends on the Constitution, laws, or treaties of the United States." (9 Wh., 19,20.) For the same reason we are of opinion that the joining of defendants in a suit, not within the limitation as prescribed by the act with those who are, cannot be permitted to withdraw the cause from the jurisdiction of the Federal Courts. If this were admitted, the privilege extended to the parties setting up a right under the Constitution and laws of the United States, would in most, if not in every instance, be defeated. Indeed, if any such principle could be admitted, most of these acts of removal depending principally upon the subject matter, and intended to secure the interpretation of the Constitution and laws of the United States, at the original hearing, to its own judiciary, would be futile and worthless.
>
> The act of 1833, which provided for the removal of suits against an officer of the United States, or other person for acts done under the Revenue laws, could be readily evaded by joining one or more persons with him not acting in that capacity. If these outside parties are deemed material, or, are really material to a complete remedy in behalf of the plaintiff, they must be regarded as subordinate, and incidental to the principal litigation in respect to which the act of Congress has interposed the remedy of removal. In this way the right of the parties to have their defence under the Constitution or laws of the United States, tried in the Federal Courts is secured, and at the same time, the remedy of the plaintiff is unimpaired.

We have been thus full in these citations because of the great importance of the principles which they settle; and because of the way they point out to a class of operations to escape from the abuses of professional and judicial power. The Union Pacific Railway Company, created for so important a national object that Congress granted it a special charter and large pecuniary aid, was driven from the commercial and financial Metropolis, its offices taken possession of by a hostile force and abandoned by the Company. How many other great companies, carrying on important business enterprises, are deterred from making this City the seat of their operations? The Union Pacific Railroad Company can now return in safety. It can do so only because of the interposition of the Courts of the United States.

What is the nature of the abuses which were carried on against it and which drove it from this City? We call a witness who characterizes them somewhat too mildly. The following is Mr. SAMUEL TILDEN's closing passage of a speech before Judge BLATCHFORD, in March, 1869:

> Now, if Mr. FISK is entitled to this stock that he claims, I, for one, have no objection that he should have it. If these Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad have committed malfeasance in office, I think they ought to be brought to account; and if they flee to your Honor's jurisdiction, it is not so much that they fear any process of a Court of justice, as ordinarily administered, as that they flee, and have a right to flee, from a *method of practice in which an order is turned into writs and processes and forms of final execution such as are known to no jurisprudence*; in which there there are set over them guardians, custodians, supervisors, affecting destructively their immense business, in which their office is taken possession of as if by an armed and hostile force; in which their credit is assailed, and their damages in pecuniary injury are to be counted by I know not how many hundreds of thousands of dollars. They have a right to shrink from *such abuse of the instruments of justice as they have been subjected to*, and to flee to a jurisdiction which the Constitution and the laws have given them, and which nobody has a right to dispute.

Mark the words! "*A method of practice in which an order is turned into suits and processes and forms of final execution*, such as are *known to no jurisprudence.*" "*Such abuse of the instruments of justice.*" This is what compelled them to flee from our Courts and take their business away from our city.

Republican Reunion in Missouri.

From the St. Louis Democrat, March 3.

The two Committees of the wings of the Republican Party of St. Louis County re-assembled, yesterday afternoon, at the late "Liberal Republican Head-quarters, on Market-street," and harmoniously organized as a single committee of the party in the county. This is the result of the unanimous action of each committee. It is but the formal recognition of the virtual union of all sincere and sensible Republicans of the county, who, as well as those in the State at large, have not been able to discover any material ground for difference since the late campaign. However politicians may be moved, the people are only influenced by principle, and the masses of Republicans saw nothing left to quarrel about after the enfranchisement question was disposed of.

> If there are varieties of opinion on matters of tariff, finance, &c., they are nothing to the hostility of vital principle between Republican and Democrat. Would the latter cease his war upon the safety, peace and prosperity of the country as guaranteed by the reconstruction, new parties could form. But as tha tis a moral impossibility, this is physically impossible.
>
> The Democratic Party has a mission, which it has been gloriously and successfully prosecuting for at least a quarter of a century, and which is not yet finished. It is to keep the party of progress, civilization and good government united and victorious. Gen. BLAIR well understands this, and faithfully discharges his duty as a Democrat, fighting "wiser than he knows," when he declares that the questions "of paramount importance to the country" are those "involved in the Reconstruction acts," and sagaciously adds: "I do not undervalue the great advantages to the people of low taxes and a sound system of finance; but these are only incidents to the great question beyond, as to the Government itself."

This is good doctrine.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

SATURDAY'S CONCERTS.

The Philharmonic Society gave the fourth concert of this season's series, and the one hundred and thirty-first since its formation, at the Academy of Music, on Saturday evening. With an art-record extending over so long a period it is somewhat surprising that a reproach as to the preparation of a programme should be called for. So far as the catholicity of the bill was concerned it was the least creditable of the season. SCHUMANN contributed his third symphony in E flat major, BARGIEL the overture to "Medea," and REINECKE his preface to "Aladdin." What is called intellectual music was certainly well represented. There would have been less complaint had it not crowded more easily appreciable and more widely-appreciated works out of the frame of the night's entertainment. Exception made in favor of the scherzo of the symphony, there is no one of the four remaining movements of that very elaborate work notable either for originality of theme or for vigor of treatment. The overture to "Medea" had been listened to previously without sufficient delight, we imagine, to have suggested its repetition. The introduction to "Aladdin" contains some clever details of instrumentation, but it is as poor in ideas as the one which all but preceded it. It is a fortunate thing that an execution of all programmes, replete with accuracy, taste and finish, compels admiration when expended upon even unworthy subject-matter. So unvaried and generally unimpressive a selection of pieces would else be reproved before half the evening's task were done. A great relief to the monochromatic instrumental performance was afforded by greeting Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG, and applauding liberally her delivery of a scena and aria, "E dunque ver," by RUBINSTEIN, and enthusiastically her interpretation of the cavatina, "Bel Raggio." We are not prepared to say that the very accomplished and popular artist we have named gave RUBINSTEIN's composition, which is modeled after BEETHOVEN's "Ah Perfido," and is reminiscent in its form, also, of a kindred piece by MENDELSSOHN, quite the breadth and weight it ought to have had. But we can not easily overlaud the faultnessness and the facility with which she sang the excerpt from "Semiramide." A more correct and, so to speak, more captivating recital of that piece, so rarely sung without a flaw, the audience at the Academy need not expect to enjoy. A demand for a repeat followed, and its expression was kept up with an unanimity and a perseverance which the perfection of the foregoing rendering fully warranted. But we learn that, for reasons unknown, opposition was manifested to a response in shape of an air with piano accompaniment, and Miss KELLOGG was unable to acknowledge with her wonted grace a well-deserved compliment. Many of the ways of the Philharmonic Society are extremely mysterious, only it is to be regretted that they do not always result in wonders. The decisions in relation to the next concert are, at all events, better than those for day before yesterday. BEETHOVEN's "Fourth Symphony," LISZT's symphonic poem of "Tasso," and GADE's overture to the "Highlands" will be played....The eighth pianoforte recital of Miss MARIE KREBS took place at Steinway Hall on Saturday. The lady played BACH's prelude and fugue, (*à la* tarantelle,) WEBER's "Perpetual Motion" and LISZT's transcription of the waltz in "Faust," with exceeding beauty of technique. Signor RANDOLFI sang an aria from "I Puritani," and a delicious song by LIEBE, of which the anglicized title is "We'll Meet Above." An encore followed the delivery of the song last named, to which a new and welcome tendency on the part of the performer not to force a full and powerful voice lent much charm....The fifth concert of Mr. JEROME HOPKINS, for the Orpheonist Free School fund, was given on Saturday evening at Apollo Hall. The assistants were Mrs. SARAH KEVAN and Mme. G. CHEVALLIER, soprani, and Mr. H. EUGENE CLARKE, the young tenor of the Euterpe Society. The programme represented Stephen Heller, Verdi, Topliffe, Gumbert and L. de Meyer, and was very acceptably rendered throughout, with the exception of the last chorus. The piano performance of Mr. HOPKINS and the singing by Mrs. KEVAN and Mr. CLARKE were the principal features, and were warmly applauded. The lady has a good voice, and its first public trial was decidedly successful.

MISS NILSSON.

Miss NILSSON reappears in this City in a miscellaneous concert, to take place at Steinway Hall on the evening of Tuesday week. On the following evening she will sing "The Creation" at the same place. A concert matinée is to occur on the Saturday thereafter. The artists who have constituted Mr. STRAKOSCH's troupe from the first are to take part in these entertainments, and the services of Messrs. SIMPSON and WHITNEY, and of Miss CANISSA, have been secured for the oratorio performances. These will be under the direction of Mr. G. F. BRISTOW. The concerts will be conducted by Signor CARLO BOSONI.

Theatrical.

ANNOUNCEMENTS AND NOTES.

"Much Ado About Nothing" is to be acted to-night at Booth's, for the first time at this house. At Lina Edwin's, Mr. H. W. LINGARD and his company will begin an engagement....Mr. CHAS. WYNDHAM and his comedy troupe have arrived from England, and are now sojourning in town....A new drama in four acts is now being written by Messrs. J. W. SHANNON and ANDREW MCLEAN, of Brooklyn, for Mr. D. L. MORRIS, a well-known actor, and will in all probability be brought out within a month or two. Mr. SHANNON is the author of a four-act comedy now being successfully performed by the FLORENCES.

FIRST SUNDAY IN SPRING.

Appearance of the Avenues—Large Congregations in the Churches—Fine Weather and the Latest Toilets.

The early part of last week was a purgatory to the rheumatic, but on Wednesday, the 1st of March, the sun obligingly brushed the clouds away and took a sorrowful look at our dirty streets, and after consulting with Pluvius concluded on Friday and Saturday to turn on the celestial hose. A small portion of the accumulated filth was swept away, but enough remained on Sunday morning to give the church-going public some idea of the condition in which the streets were. "But," says one, "what use is there in cleaning up streets which in a few hours will be filled with mud again?" Very true, but what use is there in eating if one only gets hungry again? With the exception of our reeking inch-deep-with-mud streets, yesterday was glorious. It had just sufficient coolness to give it all the sparkling qualities of iced champagne, and just enough of warm sunshine to make the wearing of Winter clothing not too oppressive. There were many, however, of the early birds of fashion who disported on the avenues in all the delicate tints of budding Spring, but these premature swallows will find their plumage fails to constitute that season in reality, and some very rough weather is yet in store. Winter is a stubborn old gentleman, and even the enterprise of Spring cannot make him yield any sooner than he sees fit to, although there is little danger of his lingering this year, at least, in the lap of May. Yesterday brought out more of our population than any Sunday for several months, and both morning Sabbath-schools and church were well attended. Large congregations flowed into every place of worship, and just between 12½ and 1 o'clock Madison-square presented an animated scene. The porticos of the hotels were crowded with loungers looking at the stream of gayly-attired ladies and stylish gentlemen, agreeably diversified with bright, pretty children, which wended their way in smiles and gladness begotten of the beautiful weather. One felt an inert languid feeling, and desired to do nothing but bask in the bright bay window, or stroll leisurely on the sunny side of the street. The birds seemed to realize that a new season had commenced, and the twittering sparrows felt convinced that a long spell of vernal mildness was in store for them. The grass and the sky looked like a dissipated beauty at the end of a very gay season, but a few more days of genial atmosphere and warmth will impart that young, fresh, delicate tint of green which we so much admire in budding nature. Carriage after carriage rolled past in long succession, and the frisky, dashing pairs, with harness glittering in the sun, pranced along in full enjoyment of such a glorious day. Many adventurous youths discarded overcoats, and some had even the temerity to appear in the lightest of kid gloves, as if determined to be in advance of all compeers, by being appropriately attired in accordance with the season. The newest Spring styles might have been seen on the avenues, and the wonder was how the fair could have provided these novelties at this somewhat premature stage of the season of "ethereal mildness." The Central Park, in the afternoon, had a large concourse of visitors, although it looked very barren, yet not devoid of beauty. All the squares, such as Washington and Madison, were filled with nursery-maids and their young charges. In fact, all those who had the slightest excuse for being out of doors availed themselves of the opportunity, and more of our people were yesterday on the street than at any period since last Autumn. The cars were filled the whole day, and those in the habit of making Sunday calls to friends in the neighboring cities of Jersey and Brooklyn, swelled the number of passengers on the ferry-boats. Every one seemed to think it a matter of duty to greet friends and acquaintances with complimentary allusions to the weather, and Spring had, to use the vernacular of the programme, "a very flattering benefit on the occasion of her reappearance."

ARKANSAS.

A Change in the Political Atmosphere—Acknowledged Failure of the Impeachment Movement—No Evidence Against the Governor to Start Upon.

MEMPHIS, March 4.—A special dispatch from Little Rock, Ark., to the *Avalanche*, tonight, says:

"Political affairs assumed another phase here this morning. Immediately after the journal was read in the House, Mr. NEAL, Chairman of the Board of Impeachment Managers, reported that the Committee appointed by the House as a Board of Managers to prepare particular articles of impeachment against Gov. CLAYTON, have made every effort in their power to obtain information to enable them to prepare such articles of impeachment for the consideration of this House, and that they have failed in their efforts, and that there is not sufficient evidence to convict the Governor of misdemeanor in office. The Committee also report that they have failed to obtain any facts as data that would warrant them in attempting to prepare particular articles of impeachment against the Governor. The Committee offer a resolution to the effect that further proceedings in the case be dispensed with."

MESSAGE FROM GOV. CLAYTON.

After the resolutions of the Board of Managers, that the impeachment be dropped, was adopted, the Governor sent in a message, in which he says:

> "On the 10th of January, 1871, it was ascertained that I was elected by the General Assembly United States Senator, by a vote of 94 to 9, on a joint ballot. I not only received the united support of my own party, but many opposition members voted for me. This large and almost unanimous vote, to myself and to the outside world, could not be construed otherwise than as an indorsement of my official action, and I here state that I feel highly complimented by it. At the time of my election by the General Assembly, the Republican members of the Legislature seemed to be thoroughly united, and I had reason to hope that the Lieutenant-Governor would pursue such a course as would commend him to the confidence of the Republican members. By subsequent events I have been forced to the unwilling conviction that many members who then supported me were actuated more by a desire to place a person in the Executive chair, who would carry out a policy adverse to the wishes of a large Republican majority, then to have me represent the State in the United States Senate. In other words, many members who supported me deemed the control of the State Government of more importance to the consummation of their wishes than the representation in the Senate of the United States. At the time referred to, both branches of the General Assembly were under the control of the Republican Party, but since that time a coalition seems to have been formed by a few Republicans, under the leadership of the Lieutenant-Governor and the entire Conservative element of both Houses. I can but regard this coalition as being anti-Republican, and having for its object the overthrow of the present State Government on one part, and the gratification of private malice and revenge on the other. With this conviction I cannot by any act of mine be instrumental in placing in the Executive chair the leader of this coalition. Were I to consult the promptings of selfish ambition, rather than perpetuating the principles of the party which has honored me with its confidence, and which saved the State to the Union, I would accept the position to which I was elected by your votes. Feeling that such a course would not only be a betrayal of the confidence reposed in me, but a desertion of principles, a sense of duty compels me to decline the position tendered. When I remember that to establish these great principles the best blood of the nation has been shed, and that hundreds of thousands of patriots have laid down their lives on the Republican altar of their country, I can well afford to aid in the perpetuation of the principles in support of which so many lives have been sacrificed and such vast treasures expended. It must now be apparent to the most casual observers that the objects for which the coalition was formed cannot be accomplished, and it is therefore to be hoped that this communication of my declination will allay the public mind, and permit the attention of the General Assembly to be returned toward the objects of legislation, recommended in my message at the beginning of the session, and which are much needed by the people."

Some persons yet believe that Gov. CLAYTON will try and oust the Lieutenant-Governor, and then go to the Senate. Candidates are already at work lobbying for the Senatorship.

THE DARIEN CANAL.

Letter from Commander Selfridge—He is Sanguine of Having Discovered a Practicable Route.

The following interesting letter from Commander SELFRIDGE, of the United States steamer *Nipsic*, has just been received by Mr. CYRUS BUTLER, of this City.

ASPINWALL, Feb. 9, 1870.

SIR: I am not very well; just recovering from an attack of fever, brought on by exposure and fatigue in my recent explorations. I am quite sanguine that I have found a practicable and profitable route for a canal. The Atrato is navigable for the largest ships. So is the Cacarica for twelve miles, which reduces the length of the line to less than fifty miles. I crossed the water-shed at a height, I am confident, of not more than 300 feet. It was correctly measured by my pocket-bar; at 170 feet was not more than 10 feet wide at the crest, and the base not over a mile and a half. The height of the base above the level of the sea I have only estimated, and I may be in error. There is plenty of water for a lock canal, though my preference is for a through cut, of course, unless our estimates reach too high a figure. The foundation of the hills is a soft trap, very easily worked; indeed, nothing better could be asked. I have completed all my arrangements for the Atlantic slope, and am now on my way for the Gulf of San Miguel, to start the work from the Pacific side. I hope and pray I may be successful. The harbor off the mouth of the Atrato is perfect, and, after examination, I consider the work of deepening one of the mouths of the Atrato but a small affair. Tell Mr. KELLEY I intend to examine another route from Simon Bay, which is a short distance below Cupica Bay, across the dividing ridge, following the Napipi River to the Atrato. Natives assure me they go in two and a half days from the Atrato to the Pacific. They take but five hours in the transit from the head of canoe navigation to the Pacific, and the hills are not higher than our top-sail yard. TRAUTWINE's line crosses below this river, the one he estimates to cost $350,000,000. Can Mr. KELLEY tell me whether TRAUTWINE speaks of the Valley of the Napipi?

Yours truly,
THOMAS O. SELFRIDGE,
Commander U. S. N.

The Carnival Masquerades.

The Comus, an association of German humorists, which was formed about a year ago, on Saturday evening gave its annual masquerade at the Teutonia Assembly Rooms, in Third-avenue, which, on this occasion, were tastefully decorated. It was altogether a brilliant affair.

The Beethoven Maennerchor gave a soirée at its new club-house, in Sixth-street, last evening, which passed off delightfully.

Saturday evening the Arion gave a second carnival soirée at its club-house in St. Mark's-place, in which, on this occasion, the ladies of the Society were allowed to participate. The broad jokes and sparkling humor of the jolly Arions were fully appreciated.

Personal.

Julio P. Minola, of the Chillian Legation, is at the Westminster Hotel. Mr. Rivera, Secretary of the Spanish Legation, and Edward R. Andrews, of Paris, are at the Albemarle Hotel. Ex-Gov. William Dennison, of Ohio; Gov. James E. English, of Connecticut; Hon. G. M. Dodge, of Council Bluffs; W. C. Sherwood, of Alabama; Hon. G. N. Pratt, of Chicago, and Hon. James F. Wilson, of Iowa, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Hon. E. H. Rollins, of New-Hampshire; E. B. Goodsell, of the Boston *Advertiser*; Hon. George O. Jones, of Albany; Hon. D. K. McCarthy of Syracuse, and John Duff, of Boston, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Gen. H. M. Stone, of California, and J. Birdsall, of Illinois, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Gen. Howell, of the United States Army, is at the Everett House.

IN THE SLUMS.

The Reeking Filth of the Streets.

Horrible Condition of the City—Miles of Corruption—Sloughs and Mires—The Scavengers—The Old Story Over Again.

The oft-repeated story of Hercules' tremendous task in cleaning the Augean stables sinks into comparative insignificance with the more modern reality of uncleaned streets, ridges of filth, mounds of ice and snow, and an almost illimitable amount of nastiness that disgraces this Metropolis at the present hour. Hercules would scarcely undertake to remove such an appalling accumulation unless he held a Tammany contract under a ten years' lease. In that event the Herculean problem, very likely, would be not how do it, but how not to do it. Transverse contracts, and cross-grained interests of contractors, with the proverbial free-and-easy laziness of hireling voters, make up a curious and tangled combination against the health, decency, and economy of this City with its rare sewerage-water and other facilities for cleanliness and hygienic perfection. The horrible condition of most of our public thoroughfares today, should excite the gravest concern. The small-pox, scarlet fever, measles and some other kindred maladies, are now raging to an extent that may result in a general epidemic. It is only necessary to mention the fact that the worst cases, and the most fatal consequences have occurred in the vicinity of the dirtiest streets, to reveal the causes for alarm. The frost and snow upon the ground for the past few weeks have been a legal and plausible excuse for the inactivity of the authorities. But it is no longer so. The snow-filth miasma that has for the past month saturated and is now saturating the night and morning atmosphere is pregnant with disease. Small-pox, yellow, typhoid and scarlet fevers, measles and even cholera, gravitate toward such congenial localities. The health and vital statistics are now sufficient warning to incite prompt preventive measures. Unless the menace is heeded, the coming Summer season may bring us a plague whose ravages will be unparalleled.

THE ATMOSPHERE OF DEATH.

A tour around the City will reward the most morbid adventurer with a surfeit of loathsome horrors. In the vicinity of the Five Points—the cesspool of the Metropolis—is a spectacle of nauseous rarity. The extension of New Worth-street from Baxter to the Bowery is as a causeway of death. It remains in an unfinished condition—just as the contractors left it, to quarrel and speculate over private questions. Heaps of earth, bricks, mortar, ashes, garbage, and all sorts of refuse, were thrown over the cellars and yards where the demolished buildings formerly stood. It is alleged that the privies were uncleaned and nearly filled up. At all events, the horrible stench from sunken holes, pools of water, green and black mud, and lumps of excrement along the fences, suggest the existence of such foul substratas. Along Baxter, Park, and lower Mulberry, Elizabeth and Mott streets, in front of the densely-crowded tenements, there is a mass of putrid matter too horrible to describe. Carcasses of cats, rats and dogs, garbage, slops, ashes and other refuse, that was originally thrown upon the snow, has been thoroughly pulverized by cart-wheels and trampled by horse-hoofs into its present mixture—the quintessence of filth, and the surest fertilizer of disease and death. The same condition of things is visible in many other places, especially where the streets are narrow and the tenement population immense.

STREET-RAILWAY NUISANCES.

Where the railway tracks monopolize two-thirds of the centre of the street, as in Essex, Chrystie, Allen, Clinton, &c., the huge snow-ridges, piled five feet high on either side, of course prevented the (very occasional) ash-carts from reaching the curb. As a natural result thousands of persons, accidentally or purposely, dumped all their ashes, garbage, and household filth—in some instances diseased clothing, or rags and straw—on the snow. The mass melted and mixed together and now extends in puddles or sloughs of rottenness, evolving rank, choking stenches, too nauseous for description. Hester-street, north of Rivington, is submerged in pools of slime, heaps of decaying filth, and a conglomeration of offal, ashes, and dirt of all kinds. In Chrystie-street the store fronts, in some cases, were plastered with filth scattered from the railway sweepers. One doorway is thus elaborately frescoed with chicken's entrails, potato-peelings, and bits of straw. Marion-street has black and greasy mud monuments to the street-contractors, two feet in height. Avenues C and D are swashed in disgusting waves of a green, black, and reddish liquid. Little Twelfth and East streets are over ankle deep with putridity. Gansevoort-street stinks with the most flagrant fumes; the distillations of dead horse, putrid dog, and stale manure, the pavement being in so wretched a condition in the vicinity of the Bleecker-street Railroad stables that all excressent matter collects, as in a sink. Other localities too numerous to mention are in a proportionately disgusting condition: Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets, between Fifth and Eighth avenues, are samples.

THE GARDENS OF PESTILENCE.

Thirty-first-street, between First and Second avenues, is not graded. Heaps of filth rise above the sidewalk level. On this block eight cases of small-pox were discovered last Friday. In Greenwich, lower Pearl, West, Robinson and others along the North River, the filth is correspondingly great. Indeed, with a very few exceptions in all the localities mentioned, there is a pestilental, reeking mass of corruption from two inches to three feet in depth. Even in Tryon-row and Park-street, within sight of the City Hall, specimen heaps and ridges from ten inches to three feet high can be seen. The amount of sickness, suffering and death that is the consequence of this state of things is as pitiable as it is scandalous. The poor who cannot escape the vile miasma breathe poisonous vapors daily and hourly. No matter how slight may be their sickness, such surroundings are a certain aggravation. The Board of Health physicians, as well as the most eminent private practitioners, affirm, and give actual facts in proof, that with clean streets, well-regulated tenements, good water and thorough Police efficiency, the mortality could be more than one-half reduced, and this Metropolis could be made one of the healthiest and cleanest cities in the world. Enormous taxation and a swarm of officials, as we now have, should perfect an unrivaled system and insure a thorough execution of ordinances—which now is not the case.

MYSTERIES OF STREET CONTRACTS.

By the terms of the contract, Broadway should be swept between 6 o'clock P. M. and 7 o'clock A. M. six nights in the week, and Mulberry, Mott, Elizabeth, Baxter, Bayard, Oliver and Roosevelt streets six days in the week. Other streets are supposed to be swept twice or oftener weekly. With the single exception of Broadway, and those streets that may be cleaned by private arrangements, it is not difficult to see that there is a great deal of variance between the preaching and the practice of the contractors. If the City streets were half as regularly cleaned out as the City Treasury is, there could be no room for complaint. There are considerably over 600 miles of streets to be cleaned. It is now proposed to at least make an effort to do something. A number of men are now at work under the direction of the Board of Health. From 700 to 1,200 are employed occasionally. Ten thousand would not be any too large a force for the present emergency.

THE SCAVENGERS AND THE REFUSE.

The scavengers work in gangs of from twenty to thirty each. The nationalities chiefly employed are Irish, German, Italian and Jerseymen—one gang being largely made up of natives of the "Jersey" pine barrens. Each race seems to keep aloof from the other, and a certain sort of clanishness, if not caste, pervades their "social circles." The Italians appear to do the most effective work, moving silently and ordely in files, and carefully cleaning as they go. The Germans are like them, but more noisy. The Irishmen consider that they work by the day, and seem to leave a little nucleus for another job. The natives are the most superficial, and are the most concerned to know when noon and 6 o'clock arrives. Some of the streets are cleaned by day, the others at night. The wages paid per man are $1 75 per day. With extra night-work they can make from $14 to $16 per work. The refuse is carted to scows on either river. That portion fit for manure is sold per cargo to farmers in New-Jersey and on Long Island; the carcases of animals are sold to the fat-boiling establishments, and the remainder is thrown overboard outside of the harbor.

German Relief Fund—Further Contributions.

The receipts at the German General Consulate for the German relief fund during the past week, amounted to $4,451 21, making with the previous contributions a total of $325,040 86. The latest subscriptions include $3,000 received from the German Aid Society at Louisville, Ky.; $105 75 from the German Society at Henderson, Ky.; $115 from Troy, N. Y., raised by eight young men by subscription; $110 from Hartford, Conn., raised by subscription by Prof. SIMONSON; $115 by the Germans at Holyoke, Mass., second contribution; $100 from the German factory employes at West Meriden, Conn.; $277 31 by the Germans of Gloversville and Johnstown, N. Y.; $100 by the German Aid Society at Richmond, Va.; $128, the proceeds of a drawing for a piano at Greenville, N. C.; $339, the amount of a weekly subscription in a down-town restaurant.

Subscriptions for the Destitute French.

The subscriptions received at the office of the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, in aid of the destitute populace of the devastated districts of France, amounted to $1,476 30, making a total of $40,609 85. The sum of $600 was received from Fort Wayne, Ind., the proceeds of a ball given by the French of that city. Mlle. OTHYLIE BOUSSON forwarded in the steamer *Supply* nine cases of goods, consisting of clothing and other articles of comfort for the French sufferers, valued at $4,200, the proceeds of her latest charitable collections.

Attempted Suicide of a Prostitute.

Last night, LIZZIE BENNETT, a prostitute, thirty-eight years of age, living at No. 112 Greene-street, attempted to commit suicide by taking a large dose of Paris green. The Police were immediately notified, and Surgeon FRELIGH being called administered antidotes that soon placed her beyond danger. She was then removed to Bellevue Hospital. The only explanation she gave of her attempt at self-destruction was to say, with a weary air, that she was tired of life.

The Dominion Senate will consider in Committee of the Whole, to-morrow, a bill amending the act relating to foreign vessels fishing in Canadian waters. The amendments allow officers seizing vessels to take them into other than the nearest port, and provides, also, that the one-half of the value allowed officers making such seizures shall be divided among the crew of the seizing vessels.

An Extraordinary Improvement in Artificial Teeth.

Dr. M. LEVETT has perfected his new Patent Atmospheric Pressure Plate, which comes nearer to perfection than any other method, being composed of Reticulated Gold Web, which is extremely light, strong and elastic. By a series of air-cells, held immovable in the mouth; is small and compact, and does not interfere with speech or taste. Dr. T. J. RICE, successor to Dr. LEVETT, No. 42 East Twentieth-street, between Broadway and Fourth-avenue.—*Advertisement.*

Economy should be practiced by everybody in all things. One dollar expended now in purchasing a bottle of JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, by those troubled with a slight cough or hoarseness or sore throat, may save the expense of a doctor's bill. A neglected cough often ends in consumption. A slight inflammation of the lining of the wind tubes, the usual symptoms of which are a sore throat and a pain in the breast, will soon lead, through want of attention, to bronchitis. A day's delay may entail months of suffering. Let the afflicted try at once JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. It is a standard remedy, and its curative properties have been tested by thousands of persons who have recovered their health by its use. Sold by all druggists.

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DIED.

BOYD.—At his late residence, White Plains, N. Y., on Saturday, March 4, ANDREW BOYD, in the 47th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the village M. E. Church, White Plains, on Tuesday afternoon, March 7, 1871, at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ Providence and Pawtucket, R. I., and Oshkosh, Wis., and Davenport, Iowa, papers please copy.

BEACOME.—On the 4th inst., CATHERINE BEACOME, aged 83 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral service from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Fanny Fowler, No. 429 West 42d-st., on Monday, the 6th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M.

☞ Macon, Ga., and California papers please copy.

BLISS.—On Saturday evening, March 4, NELLIE L., eldest daughter of Cornelius N. and Lizzie M. Bliss, aged 9 years and 8 months.

Services at the residence of her father, No. 14 East 34th-st., on Monday, 6th, at 1 o'clock P. M. Friends are invited to attend without further notice.

CHURCHILL.—In Brooklyn, March 4, suddenly, of membranus croup, LENNY, youngest child of Charles B. and Carrie Smith Churchill, aged 3 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 1,379 Pacific-st., near New-York-av., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, the 7th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

DOW.—In Aiken, S. C., Monday, Feb. 27, of consumption, Dr. JAMES R. DOW, of Brooklyn, late President of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of this City.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, No. 101 Columbia-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, 7th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

DAVIS.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, March 4, 1871, after a painful sickness, LOUISA A., wife of B. W. Davis, in the 58th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 14 Willow-st., on Tuesday afternoon, March 7, at 1 o'clock.

GOULD.—At Poughkeepsie, Sunday afternoon, March 5, ZAYDE AKIN GOULD, at the age of 15 years.

Funeral at the residence of her father, D. K. Gould, Quaker Hill, Pawling, Dutchess County, on Wednesday, March 8, at 1 o'clock P. M.

HOSACK.—At Newport, on Thursday, March 2, Dr. ALEXANDER E. HOSACK, aged 66 years.

The funeral will take place from Trinity Chapel, New-York, Tuesday, March 7, at 11 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited.

DE CUE.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, 5th inst., LAURA B. DE CUE, in the 22d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her uncle, James Brady, No. 278 Clinton-st., on Tuesday, 7th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

KIRKPATRICK.—At New-Brunswick, N. J., on Sunday, March 5, 1871, SOPHIA ASTLEY KIRKPATRICK.

Funeral services at the First Presbyterian Church, New-Brunswick, Wednesday, March 8, at 9¾ o'clock A. M., and at Laurel Hill, Philadelphia, on the arrival of the 9½ A. M. train from New-York. Her friends are requested to attend without further invitation.

LOOMIS.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday evening, March 4, MARY WORTHINGTON, wife of Charles B. Loomis, in the 45th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at Christ's Church, corner of Clinton and Harrison sts., on Wednesday, 8th inst., at 3 o'clock.

LYON.—On Saturday morning, LILY, daughter of Theodore and Mary Lyon, aged 2 years, 1 month and 21 days.

Funeral on Monday, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 178 Waverley-place.

ROBINS.—On Friday morning, 3d inst., in the 57th year of his age, DAVID ROBINS.

Funeral services at his late residence, No. 35 East 39th-st., on Tuesday, 7th inst., at 1 P. M.

SWIFT.—In this City, March 2, JOSEPH G. SWIFT, First Lieutenant, Fifth Artillery, United States Army.

SUYDAM.—On Saturday, March 4, MARIA LOUISA GORSLINE, wife of James S. Suydam, in the 37th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Monday, the 6th inst., at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 162 Elliot-place, Brooklyn.

WATTS.—On Sunday, 5th inst., at the residence of her brother, No. 49 West 36th-st., ANNE, youngest daughter of the late Dr. Robert and Charlotte D. Watts, in the 18th year of her age.

Notice of funeral in Tuesday's paper.

WILLIAMS.—Saturday morning, 4th inst., THOMAS WILLIAMS, Jr., in the 76th year of his age.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral services, at the church corner of 5th-av. and 29th-st., Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock.

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The March number contains the following articles:

BOARDS OF CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION. By ECKLEY B. COXE.

THE RING. By E. W. WATSON.

A SUNDAY IN GREAT SALT LAKE CITY. By HAMILTON A. HILL.

THE VARIORUM SHAKESPEARE. By D. L. A.

"THE GRAY LUIK O' LIFE." By JOHN DYER.

BOOKS REVIEWED: Longfellow's "Poets and Poetry of Europe," "Bab Ballads," "Keim's Sketches of San Domingo."

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POLITICAL.

UNION REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.—The Special Committee engaged in examining the rolls of the district associations will proceed with the examination of the ten, next after the roll of the Third District, on MONDAY EVENING, March 6, at 7½ o'clock, at Head-quarters, corner 5th-av. and 22d-st.

JOHN COCHRANE, Chairman.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendars for Monday.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Case on.

Part II.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.
1752 (Old)—McKnight vs. Devlin et al.
1608 (Old)—Chambers vs. Baldwin.
128—Roach vs. Poznaskie.
228—Coleman et al. vs. Poston et al.
240—Kenny et al. vs. Ives.
254—Morton et al. vs. Halsey et al.
268—Osgood et al., Rec'r, &c., vs. McKnight.
270½—Wisser vs. Hatch et al.
286—Burns vs. Graham.
42 (R. C.)—Covert vs. Chapman et al.
216½—Gardner vs. Jones.
244 (R. C.)—Klink vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
246 (R. C.)—Reynolds vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
313 (R. C.)—Thomas et al. vs. Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.
82—Foshay et al. vs. Johnson.
4—White et al. vs. Ahrens et al.
110 (R. C.)—Murphy vs. Forty-second-street and Grand-street Ferry R. R. Co.
1338—Terry et al. vs. Connolly, Ex'r, &c.
202—Robbins vs. Steam Stone-cutter Co.
36—Thurman vs. Taylor.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.
304—Beach vs. The Mayor.
108—Fuller vs. Fuller.
118—Luling vs. Pacific Mail S. S. Co.
254—Strew vs. Frisbie.
161—McMulkin vs. Bates.
177—Fuller vs. Stillwell.
218—Tallman vs. Weingardner.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.

First Monday Calendar called at 12 M.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Loew, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Set-Down Causes.

Nos.
504—Kelly vs. Back et al.
68—McCauley, Administratrix vs. Gans et al.
27—Goodenough Horseshoe Co. vs. Manhattan Fire Ins. Co.
557—Kirchoff vs. Blumenthal.
665—Atlantic Navigation Co. vs. Mitchell.
626—Traphagan vs. Brueninghausen.
580—Foster, Receiver, vs. Henry.
420—Reiser vs. Goldsmith.
617—Parker vs. Seery.
604—Van Denter et al. vs. King et al.
505—Frazer vs. Peters.
546—Frazer vs. Peters et al.
559—Fitzpatrick vs. The Mayor of New-York.
729—Farley vs. O'Brien.
322—Davis vs. Manhattan Gas Co.
565—Devlin vs. Barbier.
620—Fowler vs. Beers.
735—King vs. Beaumont.
618—Henderson vs. Butler.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Gross, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.
3049—Horan vs. O'Brien.
4827—Nelson vs. Belton.
4901—Moneuse vs. Despotte.
4903—Mayer vs. Rosenbaum.
4971—McGrath vs. Granahan.
5090—Bucking vs. Turner.
5079—Wagner vs. Guggolz.
5132—McClelland vs. Schuler.
5184—Netter vs. Foster.
5193—Baker vs. Vanderbilt.
5890—Pollack vs. Solomon.
5889—Terhune vs. Krapp.
— —Merrill vs. Gunther.

Part II.—Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.
5666—Schramm vs. Klabisch.
2756—Crents vs. Kruger.
3080—Bell vs. Franklin.
3020½—Same vs. Same.
4268—Oppenheimer vs. Tuska.
4974—Sloman vs. Howland.
4981—Harris vs. Bernheimer.
4996—Meyer vs. Giles.
5461—Harris vs. Bernheimer.
5058—Bishop vs. Wright.
5061—Daniel vs. The Colorado Gold and Silver Ore S. Co.
5122—McLaughlin vs. O'Brien.
5161—Fleetwood vs. Cent. Park, N. & E. R.R. R. Co.
5176—The A. O. of Hibernians vs. Gaynor.
5184—McIntyre vs. Randolph.
5202—Wallace vs. Dugan.
5215—Bell vs. O'Neill.
4888—Carrigan vs. Corkey.
5715—Same vs. Same.
4927—Fitzhugh vs. Goldsmith.
4967—Lang vs. O'Brien.
5044—Michels vs. Meyers.
5604—Rauh vs. Cohen.

Part III.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Nos.
5055—Ketcham vs. Green.
5665—Archer vs. Duryea.
5731—Bear vs. Perkins.
5763—Singleton vs. McDonald.
5804—W. & M. Manuf'g Co. vs. Marshall.
5834—Sears vs. Samuels.
5836—N. Y. & Troy S. Co. vs. Laren.
5837—Greenbaum vs. Hirschbeim.
5886—Sandford vs. Sixth National Bank.
5887—Banker vs. Bailey.
5888—Smith vs. Kingsley.
— Goldstear vs. Harford.
5900—Briggs vs. Marvin.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Bedford, J.

Nos.
1—The People vs. James Morrison; burglary.
2—The People vs. James Brady, alias James Morrison; burglary.
3—The People vs. Arthur X. Breed; forgery; two cases.
4—The People vs. Samuel Murray; felonious assault and battery.
5—The People vs. William Stoward; grand larceny.
6—The People vs. Cerelia Phillips; grand larceny.
7—The People vs. Jane Gann; grand larceny.
8—The People vs. Manuel Posada; grand larceny.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 99.—*Samuel C. Smith* vs. *The County of Sac, Iowa.*—Error to the Circuit Court for Iowa.—This is an action by Smith against the county upon coupons for interest on certain bonds, issued for the purpose of paying for the building of a Court-house. The petition alleges the adoption, by a vote of the people, of the proposition, when submitted to them, and the issue of the bonds according to law; and the bonds themselves recite the same facts. The defense was that the bonds were delivered to the contractor by the County Judge, but that the contractor did not build the Court-house, whereby the consideration of the bonds failed, and the securities became worthless, and that the plaintiff had notice of the fact before his purchase of the bonds. The case was tried before the Court without a jury, and the findings were that there were fatal irregularities in the record entry of the submission of the question to the popular vote, it not having been made until after the execution of the bond, and a year after the election, at which time the County Judge, who signed the bonds on behalf of the county, had ceased to have any jurisdiction of the finances of the county, but before the transfer of the coupons to the plaintiff; that the bonds were signed, sealed, and delivered by the County Judge to the contractor beyond the limits of the county, and that the contractor gave one of them to the County Judge as soon as he received them, and that no Court-house was built. As matter of law resulting from these facts, the Court held that the bonds were wholly void, and the judgment was for the county. The plaintiff objected to the evidence offered to prove these facts, on the ground of immateriality; that it contradicted the record and the recitals of the bonds, and excepted the ruling admitting it; and bringing error, contends that where a municipal corporation has power, under any circumstances, to issue negotiable securities, it will be conclusively presumed in favor of a bona fide holder, for value, that they were in fact issued under the circumstances which would authorize them, and that the corporation is estopped as to such matters, by the recitals on the face of the bonds. It is also insisted that the matter set forth in the record of the election, being true in fact, and under the direction of the proper officer, the date of its entry is immaterial, and that the execution and delivery of the bonds beyond the limits of the county did not affect their validity, for it cannot be maintained that the delivery alone (which gives effect to the instrument) need to be made in any particular locality to make it valid, or that the act of signing and sealing, when standing alone, is necessary to be done within the county limits. It was not thought that the fact that the Court-house was not built will be seriously considered as an objection to the validity of the bonds; and it is submitted that the Court below committed the double error of admitting incompetent evidence and rendering wrong judgment on the facts supposed to be established by the evidence as admitted. The defendant in error maintains the view of the Court below, particularly contending that the County Judge could not bind the county by acts done outside the limits. The law requires him "to keep his office at the county seat," when properly construed with respect to the financial affairs of the county, and authorizes another officer to discharge his duties when absent from the county.

John N. Rogers and Richmond & Carscaddon for plaintiff in error; Galusha Parsons for defendant.

No. 98.—*The Western Transportation Company* vs. *Samuel A. Downer.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois.—The Western Transportation Company undertook, as common carrier, to transport eighty-four bags of coffee from New-York to Chicago, but delivered it, as alleged, in a damaged condition. By the bill of lading, the carrier was exempted from liability for losses which might be occasioned by the dangers of navigation on the lakes and rivers. In the attempt to enter the harbor of Chicago, the carrier's propeller struck upon the bottom, springing aleak, and the coffee was damaged. The vessel was stanch and strong, and the officers experienced; and the question was whether the case was one of loss by the dangers of navigation, or by negligence. The carrier proved, by competent evidence, to his own satisfaction, that the loss was of the former class, and then claimed that the "affirmative" was upon the shipper to show that it was of the latter. The jury, under the instruction of the Court, found for the shipper, and the carrier brings the case here, contending that the Court erred in ruling that it was the duty of the carrier to show that he had not been guilty of negligence. It is also insisted that the Court, in giving its opinion to the jury that the carrier did not do all in his power to prevent accident, erred, and that the jury should have been left to their own conclusions upon the facts as given in evidence. The defendant in error maintains that in such a case the carrier must establish to the satisfaction of the jury that the damage was not caused by his negligence.

George B. Hibbord and J. V. Jewett for plaintiff in error; J. T. Mitchell for defendant.

Defrauding Butchers—Obtaining Meat on Forged Orders.

JOSEPH MARTIN, twenty years of age, who lives at No. 596 Ninth-avenue, is respectably connected, and has hitherto borne a good character, was arraigned, yesterday, before Justice COX at the Jefferson Market Police Court, by Detective REILLY and Officer BARRY, of the Fifteenth Precinct, upon numerous complaints of adroit frauds perpetrated upon butchers. It appears there is a custom among them by which the fine cuts are delivered to the larger dealers upon orders, and MARTIN, taking advantage of this fact, has been in the habit of obtaining meat upon forged orders, which were all presented when the shops were so crowded as to prevent a close scrutiny of the orders. In this way he has, it is alleged, defrauded several parties, among whom are CHAMBERLAIN & ROWE, No. 511 West Thirtieth-street, and HENRY MONHEIMER, No. 254 West Thirtieth-street. Proper complaints having been made, the accused was committed for examination.

BASE-BALL.

The Amateur Club Revival of 1871—Brilliant Prospects.

There is every indication that the base-ball season of 1871 is not only going to be marked by a series of brilliant and exciting contests between the professional clubs of the country, but also that there will be quite a revival among the amateur organizations. The number of professional clubs do not exceed twelve throughout the whole of the United States, and but seven of these are as yet fully organized, viz., the Mutuals, of this City; the Athletics, of Philadelphia; the Olympics, of Washington; the Boston and Chicago nines, the Haymakers, of Troy, and the Forest City, of Cleveland. The Atlantics, Eckfords, Forest City, of Rockford, and the Kekiongas, of Fort Wayne, have not yet completed their nines for the season, and this list comprises every professional nine likely to take part in the coming base-ball campaign of 1871. Now of amateur organizations, there are not far from 500 regularly organized clubs in the several States of the Union, not including the junior clubs. In this State we have nearly fifty, and when the "National Association of Amateur Base-ball Players" becomes an established institution numbers of new clubs of that class will spring up everywhere.

For the past three or four years the amateur ball-players of the country have taken but little active interest in the national game beyond occasionally taking part in a club-match when their club played with a professional nine. All the old spirit of honorable emulation which was the feature of the base-ball seasons of 1860 up to 1866 seems to have vanished, and in its place a general apathy has existed, which, for the past year or so, has threatened the permanency of the game itself. The time was when our prominent clerks not only enjoyed first nine, second nine, and "muffin" matches every week, but also the countenance and patronage of ladies, and of the best classes of society. At that time, too, employers had no objections to their clerks and other employes participating in the sport, for then it was engaged in solely for exercise and recreative sport. Moreover, beyond a few ordinary bets, no gambling associations were connected with the game, and as for "betting ring" collusions, and "hippodrome" contests, such arrangements were unknown on the ball-field, the trotting-courses alone being the field for such blacklegism. Within the past four years, however, a sad change has taken place in the status of the game, and in the place of enjoyable amateur contests, witnessed by crowds of ladies, and governed only by the incentives of an honorable effort to win the simple trophy of the game, we have seen a field crowded with thousands of people who have paid an admission fee to the grounds, and the game patronized by the worst classes of the community, of both sexes; and, moreover, many of the gatherings have been characterized by the presence of a regular gambling horde, while oaths and obscenity have prevailed, and fraudulent combinations of one kind or another have marked the arrangements connected with some of the prominent contests. Of course there have been many exceptions to this rule, but the fact is patent to every lover of the game that the effect of this amalgamation of all classes of the fraternity into one, including all the existing evil associations, has been to drive out of the game nearly every player who used to engage in base-ball solely for pleasurable and exciting exercise. Hence we have seen club after club, once prominent among the most reputable of the base-ball organizations, either become defunct altogether, or so dormant as to cease to exist as an active club. Moreover, the amateur clubs, disgusted with the existing condition of things, have ceased to take any interest in the National Association and its annual proceedings, and the result has been that the institution in question has fallen under the control of unscrupulous cliques, and has been ruled by a class of men who some years ago could not have been elected to the least important office in the Association. So much for the degenerating influences which have of late years so damaged the reputation of the national game as to cause it to be entirely discountenanced by the best classes of society. The question is, can this condition of things be remedied? We think it can. At any rate, the leading amateur clubs of the country are going to make an effort to do so; and, the first movement in the way of reform is the effort to organize and establish a National Association, composed only of such players and clubs who play base-ball solely for recreative purposes, leaving to the professional clubs, and to those quasi amateur organizations which, while claiming to be amateur clubs, participate in gate-money receipts, and who pay their players *sub rosa* either to form an association of their own, under the title of the "National Association of Professional Ball Players," or to retain possession of what is left of the old Association, from which all the best of the amateur clubs have withdrawn in disgust. With the success of the coming Amateur Convention, therefore, we may fully expect to see a revival of the good old times of amateur ball-playing.

Among the leading amateur clubs of the country the veteran Knickerbocker Club, of this City, takes the highest rank. From its very organization it has stuck to first principles, and the Club has never diverged from a strictly amateur footing. Numbering, among its members many of our most respected and influential merchants, bankers, &c., the Knickerbockers have pursued the even tenor of their way unchanged through all the transformations which have affected other clubs, and during each season have they been seen enjoying themselves on their old field at Hoboken every fine Monday and Thursday, as in the palmy days of the game. The Knickerbockers were the first Club to withdraw from the Association they had been the first to establish, and they did so simply because they saw that it had become an institution which neither commanded or deserved the respect of the fraternity, controlled and manufactured by parties obnoxious to those who had the true welfare of the game at heart. The Knickerbockers were followed in their withdrawal by the Excelsior Club, of Brooklyn, another amateur club of high standing in the amateur fraternity, and the secession of these prominent organizations was soon followed by the call for the Amateur Convention which is to assemble in Brooklyn on the 15th inst. Already the response to the call has been such as to insure the success of the enterprise, and when the National Association of Amateur Clubs is established we may expect to see quite a return to the pleasant meetings on the ball fields which characterized the brilliant amateur season of 1860.

DRUNKENNESS AND DEATH.

A Rencounter of the Police with Night Prowlers—Mysterious Death of one of the Inebriates—Conflicting Stories.

An affair that was fatal in its result, and somewhat mysterious in its incidents, occurred at an early hour yesterday morning in the Fourth Ward. About 2 o'clock JAMES MURPHY, of No. 112 Henry-street, who was nineteen years of age, and was a workman in Singer's factory, at the corner of Mangin and Delancey streets, was in Catharine-street, near Madison, with MATHEW HANLIN, of No. 381 Eighth-street, and WM. DALEY, of No. 702 Ninth-street. All of the party were not only intoxicated, but acting in a very disorderly manner, and attracted the attention of Officer BRODERICK, of the Seventh Precinct, who told them to stop their noise and go home. One of them made an insulting reply, and the party then crossed the street, into the Fourth Precinct, where they encountered Officer PATRICK TOOMY. BRODERICK followed, and the two patrolmen undertook to arrest the three men, who continued to indulge in drunken cries and freaks. A struggle ensued between the officers, and the rowdies, which was very brief, and of which no certain account has yet been obtained. The result was that MURPHY was carried to the Pearl-street Station-house in a comatose condition, and his two companions taken thither as prisoners by Officers HUGHES and BROWN, of the Sixth Precinct, and MULLERY, of the Seventh Precinct, who went to the assistance of their comrades.

As MURPHY was apparently lifeless when carried into the station-house, Sergt. WILLIAMS instantly summoned a surgeon, who found upon his arrival that the man was already dead. There were no marks of external violence upon the body, but the two friends of the deceased asserted that one of the officers had struck him two blows on the back with a club. The officers, on the other hand, asserted that none of the men were struck by any of them, but that, as MURPHY was attempting to run away from them when they were trying to arrest him, he fell, and striking his head against a house-stoop, was insensible when they picked him up. At the investigation before Coroner KEENAN, yesterday morning, both sides strenuously adhered to these conflicting stories, but that of the policemen seemed to be corroborated by the post-mortem examination made by Dr. WOOSTER BEACH. Upon opening the body, Dr. BEACH found the heart slightly enlarged, the stomach somewhat congested by the use of intoxicating liquors, but the cause of death was congestion of the brain, as the result of violence, as extravasated blood was found upon that organ. It had not been claimed by the friends of the deceased that the officers had struck him on the head.

After the post-mortem had been made and the statements of the several witnesses taken, Coroner KEENAN gave a permit for the removal of the body, and adjourned the inquest until Tuesday next. The affair has created great excitement among the lower classes of the Fourth and Seventh Wards, as there is a widespread belief that MURPHY was brutally clubbed to death by the infuriated policemen. Capt. ALLAIRE is doing all in his power to aid Coroner KEENAN in obtaining the whole truth of the affair, but as yet nothing in addition to what has been narrated has been learned. There have been no arrests made in the case, but the comrades of the deceased are kept under surveillance, in order that they may be had as witnesses whenever desired.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

In reviewing the business of the week ending with Saturday, March 4, it can be said, we think with truth, that in reference to real estate, an improvement in the market is evident. The sales at the Exchange during the week have been well attended, a greater proportion of the property offered disposed of than usual, prices generally fairly sustained, while brokers and dealers report a steady demand, with improved prospects for the future. Tuesday of last week was the most active day of the season thus far, and in its results highly satisfactory, as real estate on that day, to the value of $550,000, was sold, all of it, as a rule, bringing good figures. In fact, the turn of affairs on Tuesday astonished many, and particularly those who cherished an idea that as soon as a large amount of property should be publicly offered, the market would decline, and bargains could then be obtained. Considerable disappointment was accordingly manifested, for strength rather than weakness was exhibited. The auction sales affected during the latter part of the week did not, perhaps, fully realize the expectations based on Tuesday's work, but in no instance subsequently was the property thus brought to the notice of the public of such a class as to create interest or to call out competition. The market at the present time is in a peculiar state, for while there is an absence of speculative excitement, there is but little distrust as to real values. Property is firmly held, and when any is really sold, prices of a year or two years ago are maintained. Except in special instances there is now no great desire shown for permanent investment in real estate, but for a piece of property particularly desired, either for business or other purposes, an advance on cost is readily obtained. During the week an increased demand for lots located on the west side of Central Park has been evinced, and capitalists are turning their attention in this direction. Lots on the east side are being daily drawn out of the market, and as the number decreases, for these remaining, figures termed exorbitant are asked. It is not strange, therefore, that equally eligible locations on the west side should be sought for, while they can be secured at comparatively reasonable sums. As another indication of renewed business activity, attention is called to the list of new buildings proposed for erection since the last report, as published in the TIMES on Friday. The number, seventy-five, is greater than for some months past, while over half the plans submitted are for first-class dwellings. Rents are firmer and the market is in this respect improving. The following is a summary of the business of last week: Value of City real estate sold at the Exchange for the week ending Saturday, March 4, $789,450; corresponding figures for week ending Saturday Feb. 25, $828,389. The sales of each business day were as follows: Monday, Feb. 27, $58,700; Tuesday, Feb. 28, $548,900; Wednesday, March 1, $84,550; Thursday, March 2, $97,300; total, $789,450. The auctioneers engaged during the week have been A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., James M. Miller, Muller, Wilkins & Co., Roberts & McGuire, V. K. Stevenson, Son & Co., and B. P. Fairchild.

For the present week the auctions proposed are neither in number or otherwise of the same importance as those of last week, and they do not therefore require the same special notice. The following are the most important sales thus far announced.

To-day at the Exchange ROBERTS & MCGUIRE, will dispose of the premises known as Nos. 576 and 576½ Grand-street, north-east corner of Goerck-street. Also a house and lot on the south-side of Fifty-seventh-street, 300 feet west of First-avenue. Both the above are legal sales.

To-morrow, (Tuesday,) at the Exchange, at executors' sales, MULLER, WILKINS & CO. will offer the following properties, by order of the executor of THOS. H. LEGGETT, deceased: The three four-story brick stores and lots situate on the northerly side of Pearl-street, between Beekman and Ferry streets, and known as Nos. 295, 295½ and 297 Pearl-street; lots each about 17 by 100 feet. The five-story brick store and lot situate on the north-easterly corner of Maiden-lane and Water-street, and known as No. 135 Maiden-lane and No. 153 Water-street. The building covers the entire lot; lot 30 feet 3 inches on Maiden-lane, and 20 feet 6 inches on Water-street, and the four-story high-stoop brown-stone-front house and lot, situate on the north side of East Fourteenth-street, 351 feet east of Second-avenue, and known as No. 331. The house is 25 by 44 feet, with a one-story extension of 16 feet. Lot 103 feet 3 inches. Also, by order of the executor of JEANETTE FERGUSON, deceased, the four-story high-stoop brown-stone-front house and lot on the south side of West Forty-sixth-street, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue, and known as No. 210. House about 50 feet deep, contains modern improvements, and in good order. Lot 25 by 100.4. In addition, to-morrow, ROBERTS & MCGUIRE, at legal sales, will sell six lots located on the north-east corner of Second-avenue and Ninety-third-street; also, a house and lot on the north side of Forty-eighth-street, between Second and Third avenues.

On Wednesday, at the Exchange, WM. KENNELLY, at an executors' sale, by order of the executors of Mrs. MARGUERETTA PERSSE, deceased, will dispose of the premises known as No. 24 Beekman-street, comprising a five-story brick warehouse 23x85.6, and the premises known as No. 16 Spruce-street, embracing a five-story brick warehouse and lot 23.8x100. The lots adjoin each other in the rear and are between Nassau and Williams streets. Mr. KENNELLY will, on the same day, in addition, sell a four-story warehouse and lot known as No. 82 Water-street, between Old-slip and Wall street, near the new Cotton Exchange, and six desirable lots, located on Sixty-eight-street, 500 feet west of Eighth-avenue, between the Boulevard and Central Park. The above sales are all worthy of special note. ROBERTS & MCGUIRE will conduct a legal sale on Wednesday, disposing of a lot with the buildings (a boiler factory) thereon, situated on the north side of Twelfth-street, 342 feet 8 inches west of First-avenue.

On Thursday, at the Exchange, a number of interesting sales are announced to take place as follows: By MULLER, WILKINS & CO., seven three-story and basement high-stoop brick dwellings and lots located on the north side of East Forty-second-street, between First and Second avenues, numbered from 317 to 327 inclusive, and No. 331, each house 16.8 by 45 feet; lots each same front by one-half the block in depth. By E. H. LUDLOW & CO.: The first-class four-story and basement brown-stone house and lot No. 53 West Twenty-fifth-street, north side, between Broadway and Sixth-avenue. By A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO: The premises known as No. 268 Elizabeth-street, between Bleecker and Houston; two full-sized lots on the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, and, in addition, three desirable lots located at Stapleton, S. I.; and by JAMES M. MILLER, the property known as No. 120 South Washington-square, (late West Fourth-street) between Macdougal and Thompson streets, comprising a four-story and basement brick house, 25 by 50, together with a lot 25 by 109.

The above are all the sales thus far projected, and the week bids fair to be a quiet one. Next week, however, will again give signs of activity, as several auctions of note are proposed, one of which is of special importance, advertised by MULLER, WILKINS & CO., and embracing the disposition of a large line of superior property, as eligibly located as any in the City. In the matter of private sales of both City and suburban real estate, our business columns contain daily lists which cannot fail to interest those contemplating investments.

The attendance at the Exchange, Saturday, March 4, was limited. The sale announced was effected with the following result: MULLER, WILKINS & CO. disposed of the premises, comprising a five-story brick tenement and lot, the dimensions of which are given in the summary annexed. They were purchased by W. RATGEN for $17,500.

Exchange Sales—Saturday, March 4.

NEW-YORK.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

5-story brick tenement and lot w. s. of Ridge-st., 150 ft. s. of Delancy-st., lot 25x100……$17,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

TWENTY-NINTH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY—Three-story brown-stone dwelling, 23x45, and extension; lot, 100 feet; frescoed and well arranged. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

A.—5TH-AV.—SUBSTANTIALLY BUILT new four-story full-size dwelling and extensions, (25x18 feet, lot 100;) also building lots on 5th-av., south of Central Park and adjacent streets. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

A.—WARD & OGDEN'S REVISED LIST of houses for sale in New-York, at reduced valuations, just issued, obtained upon application or by mail. Broadway, corner 17th-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY ENGLISH-basement brown-stone house, No. 40 East 31st-st., 20x50x98.9, between Madison and 4th avs., south side, in fine order. Apply to F. R. SHERMAN, No. 54 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—ON MADISON-AV., FULL AND medium-sized houses, from 40th to 50th-sts.; also several well-built corners. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT THREE-story, brown-stone, high-stoop, frescoed house, 21x45x100, No. 128 East [illegible]-st. Inquire of P. O'SHEA, No. 27 Barclay-st.

FOR SALE—IN 45TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs., three-story brown-stone, 20x50 and extension; frescoed and in order throughout; lot, 100 feet. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON 47TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs., four-story modern high-stoop brown-stone house, 22.6x65x100 feet; fully furnished. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON 42D-ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY and 6th-av., four-story medium-sized brown-stone dwelling, frescoed and all convenience. Terms easy. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY ON CHURCH-st., from Cedar to Thames, 103 feet front by 46 feet on Cedar-st. Apply to W. L. WALLACE, No. 9 College-place.

MADISON AND EIGHTH-AV. LOTS, near 52d-st., for sale low. Also 5th-av. lots, near 53d-st. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

A.—NEW 5TH-AV. CORNER WELL-LOcated dwelling for sale low; possession. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

BREWERY FOR SALE.

The subscribers, assignees of the estate of William E. Brockway, offer for sale the lease and fixtures in the brewery Nos. 315, 317, 319, 321, 323 and 325 (six lots) East 11th-st., New-York City. The casks, horses, carts, &c., &c., will be sold with the lease and fixtures. Possession immediate. By order of and in accordance with terms fixed by the United States District Court.

JOHN M. GUILEAU,
No. 28 East 28th-st., and at the Brewery,
JOHN GORDON, No. 3 State-st.,
Assignees.

NEW-YORK, 4th March, 1871.

FRANK G. BROWN, Son of Lewis B. Brown, Esq.
DAVISON BROWN, Son of Stewart Brown, Esq.

FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
No. 100 Broadway, New-York.
Refer by permission to
Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co., Wm. E. Dodge, Esq.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON BOND AND MORTGAGE,
ON WELL-LOCATED REAL ESTATE IN THIS CITY OR BROOKLYN.
IMPROVED PROPERTY, STORES OR DWELLINGS PREFERRED.
None but first-class applications will be entertained; no bonus required. Principals only.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

ACT PROMPTLY AND BUY A HOME CHEAP.—WARD & OGDEN offer the following houses at reduced valuations for sale:

41st-st., near 5th-av., brick and brown-stone high-stoop, 32 feet front, all improvements	$28,000
38th-st., one block west of Broadway, four-story brick and brown-stone English basement, frescoed and finished elegantly, with all improvements, including furniture	21,000
27th-st., near Lexington-av., four-story brown-stone high-stoop, 25x60x100, all improvements	27,000
Lexington-av., near 56th-st., brown-stone high-stoop, 20x45x100, frescoed, all improvements	20,000
49th-st., near Lexington-av., three-story brick and brown-stone, 19x50x100, complete with all improvements	17,000
60th-st., few doors from 5th-av., four-story brown-stone high-stoop, finished elegantly in rose-wood, 20x60x100, complete with all improvements, in fee	42,000
52d-st., near 5th-av, four-story brown-stone high-stoop, 21x56x100, all improvements, and in good order, in fee	35,000
29th-st., near Lexington-av., brick and brown-stone high-stoop, 22x50x100, all improvements, prime order, very desirable, in fee	19,000
50th-st., near 5th-av., four-story brown-stone high-stoop, 21x56x100, hard-wood finish, all improvements, lease ground	23,500

Office Broadway, corner 17th-st., Union-square.

FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, NO. 100 Broadway, have for sale the following houses:

5th-av., facing the Park, four story, 22.6x65	$60,000
5th-av., between 42d and 43d sts., 4 story, 25x65	70,000
5th-av., between 10th and 11th sts., 4 story, 25x50	60,000
5th-av., a fine corner house, four story, 28x55	
39th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 4 s., 21.6x55	45,000
Madison-av., a corner house, four story, 31x58	95,000
Madison-av., a corner house, four story, 26x80	84,000
Madison-av., bet. 48th and 49th sts., 4 story, 25x66	60,000
Park-av., near 39th-st., four story, 16.8x55	45,000
Lex'ton-av., bet. 38th and 39th sts., 4 story, 24.8x65	47,000
Lex'ton-av. bet. 56th and 57th sts., 3 story, 16.8x48	16,500
39th-st., near Park-av., four story, 16.8x55	33,000
23d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., 4 story, 25x55	27,500
51st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 4 story, 21.2x55	46,500
31st-st., bet. Madison and 4th avs., 3 story, 22x56	35,000
43d-st., bet. 6th-av. and Broadway, 4 story, 25x56	40,000
17th-st., Stuyvesant-square, three story, 24.6x55	22,000
61st-st., bet. 4th and Lex'ton avs., 3 story, 18.6x52	24,000
78th-st., bet. 4th and Lex'ton avs., 3 story, 18x45	16,000
78th-st., bet. 4th and Lex'ton avs., 3 story, 18x45	16,000
57th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., 4 story, 20x55	36,500
71st-st., bet. Lex'ton and 3d avs., 3 story, 20x50	21,000
51st-st., bet. 8th and 9th avs., E. b., 3 s., 20.10x55	28,000
35th-st., bet. Park and Lex. avs., E. b., 4s., 18.9x60	32,500
31st-st., bet. Mad'n and 4th avs., E. b., 4 s., 22x60	32,000

And many other desirable residences.

THREE FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brick houses, 74 feet by half the block, near 5th-av. below 14th-st., and worth about $120,000, will be exchanged for good Harlem lots between 110th and 130th sts, or in other locations, at a fair price. The three houses, all adjoining, are mortgaged for $50,000 in separate mortgages, subject to which they will be exchanged or sold as above. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone first-class dwelling-house, on the north side of 10th-st., (Brevoort-place,) near Broadway, for sale. The house is 28 feet wide and 76 feet deep, including the extension. It is eminently calculated for a first-class family hotel or for business purposes, and will be sold low. Lot 95 feet deep and in fee simple. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE BEST PART OF WEST 48th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., an elegant four-story high-stoop brown-stone-front house; carpets, (new,) gas fixtures, and part of the furniture also for sale if desired. For terms and permission to view the premises apply to

EDWARD ALLEN,
National Park Bank.

FIFTH-AV. CORNER FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The property, 25x100 feet, four story, brown stone, five stories rear, No. 299 5th-av., corner of 21st-st., is to lease on a ground rent for twenty-one years, or for sale at $130,000; possession May 1, 1871. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A.—BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS., 47th-st., two medium-sized four-story desirable dwellings; one furnished, one unfurnished; location unexceptionable; prices reasonable; terms easy; possession. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

SNAP THIS FURNISHED HOUSE UP.—For sale, on 38th-st., one block west of Broadway, four-story brick and brown stone; furniture excellent; only $20,000. WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.—LOT and dwelling on Mercer-st., near Prince-st.; house and large lot on 16th-st., near 5th-av.; splendid villas, cottages and village residences in Plainfield, N. J., and Morrisania, N. Y. Apply at No. 77 Cedar-st.

AN EXTRA-SIZED DOUBLE DWELLING, with eight full lots, 1,000 feet west from junction of Broadway, Central Park and Grand Boulevard, for sale reasonably. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

A DESIRABLE CORNER MEDIUM-sized four-story high-stoop brown-stone Murray Hill dwelling for sale, furnished; bay windows, &c.; west side of Park-av. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone dwelling, 21 feet wide, frescoed and finished in hard wood; 39th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; price, $33,000. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

ADJOINING MADISON-AV.—EXTRA-sized building lots for sale on 86th-st.; also Madison-av. dwelling, 37th to 54th-st. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

A MODERN DWELLING, AND STABLE attached, for sale low; 48th-st., near Broadway; house 22.6x45; lot full depth; price $25,750. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

A DESIRABLE FRESCOED FOUR-story brown-stone dwelling, 39th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 21x55x90 feet; for sale reasonably. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESsion, four four-story Dorchester front houses, north-west corner of 54th-st. and Madison-av., corner included, 25x55; all trimmed in hard-wood. Inquire of the owner on the premises, J. C. SARES.

FOR SALE—A LEASE—ONE COLUMBIA College lot, 292 feet from 5th-av., on 50th-st. Apply to JOHN B. COLES, No. 54 William-st., New-York.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

DESIRABLE MANUFACTURING Brooklyn property for sale or to lease, near ferry; easy terms; suitable for any business. JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE FARM OF THE LATE George P. Mills at Bell Port, Long Island, containing about 100 acres, in a good state of cultivation, on which is a modern built house, out-buildings, &c.; the place is a desirable one, being near the South Bay. For further particulars inquire of JOHN SWAN, No. 33 Fulton-st., New-York; or address JESSE MILLS, Bell Port, L. I.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF THE late Admiral Bell, near Newburg; fine house, built in the most substantial and complete manner, containing fifteen rooms, carriage-house, stable, &c.; 4½ acres of ground, handsomely laid out, commanding very beautiful and extensive views of the Hudson River, inland, &c.; price $17,000; terms easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO RENT SITUATED IN BAYONNE CITY, N. J.—An old-established grocery business for sale, with stock and fixtures; doing a good business; satisfactory reasons given for selling; terms easy. Call or address J. H. BROWER & SON, Bayonne City, Hudson County, N. J.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—LLEWELLYN Park, Orange, N. J., on Tulip-av., English cottage-residence, all improvements, ten rooms, finished in oiled pine, stables, forest-trees, magnificent views, fifty acres pleasure grounds adjoining. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner of Pine, New-York.

A GOOD INVESTMENT IN A. T. STEWART'S GARDEN CITY, L. I.—Twenty acres of good land, 200 yards from new railroad and near depot; this property, being in the city, can be sold in lots uniform with the rest; price, $6,000. Address R. M., No. 275 West 23d-st.

$2,400.—TO RENT, COMPLETELY furnished, on 38th-st., between Park and Lexington avs., an English basement brown-stone house, 16x50x98.9. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

THE RESIDENCE AND GROUNDS OF DANIEL BRINKERHOFF, ESQ., FOR SALE.—On Manhasset Bay, north shore Long Island, fourteen miles from the City; adapted for both Winter and Summer residence; if not sold will be let. Apply for particulars to B. MYERS, No. 16 Beekman-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

AT RUTHERFURD PARK—THE MOST successful and accessible suburb of New-York, forty minutes from City Hall; high ground, commanding fine views; desirable building sites, near station. J. FISHER SATTERTHWAITE, No. 10 Pine-st.

HOUSE AND LOTS FOR SALE CHEAP, forty minutes from City Hall, on Jersey Heights, Jersey City; two story, attic and basement; furniture for sale. Apply to GEORGE W. WAYRE, No. 40 Park-row, Room No. 5.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT IN THE beautiful village of Skeneateles, N. Y.; lot, 6ox 200 feet; has fruit and shade trees and good garden; house contains eight rooms and cellar. For further particulars address P. B., Box 2,200 City Post-office.

ORANGE, N. J.—BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCES and desirable properties for sale or to let. G. H. WHEELER, corner Railroad Depot and Cone-st., Orange, N. J., or No. 21 Pine-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ACME PROPERTY

IN THE TOWN OF YONKERS.

We have the most desirable unimproved property in the town of Yonkers, consisting of tracts of from ten to two hundred and fifty acres, beautifully located within the proposed suburban district of New-York City.

Investors can obtain further particulars of BLACKWELL & MARKS, No. 55 Liberty-st.

Country Homes.

The Central New-Jersey Land Improvement Company offer for sale, on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, at

BAYONNE, FANWOOD,
BERGEN POINT, PLAINFIELD,
ELIZABETH, DUNNELLEN,
ROSELLE, SOMERVILLE,
WESTFIELD, CLINTON.

Lots and Houses. Fine building sites, with land by the acre. Also, fine farms, improved. A full description of property can be seen at this office. This line of road offers special inducements to persons desiring a country home. Apply at the office of the Company, No. 119 Liberty-st.

A. D. HOPE,
General Agent.

Also, a large number of HOUSES and LOTS at Newark, N. J., for sale or to let.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT FOR sale on accommodating terms, within an hour and a half of New-York, in Westchester County, containing 350 acres, in the highest state of cultivation, cutting on an average two tons of hay to the acre; no waste land; splendid mansion, 80 feet front, 40 feet deep, perfect order; barn and stable-room for a hundred head of cattle; four apple orchards, and one pear orchard, all grafted and choice fruit, fronting a lake; fences all in order, and grounds ornamental; pure water in all parts of the house; in every respect a gentleman's establishment, and as for health it is unsurpassed anywhere, the atmosphere dry and adapted to weak lungs. A good house and lot, 25 feet front, in the City, will be taken in part payment. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

LONG BRANCH.—FOR SALE ON THE sea front, south of and near the West End Hotel, one of the most desirable and finest places at the Branch, large house, most completely and well built, now in good order, containing fine kitchen, very large laundry with stationary wash-tubs, having hot and cold water; two bath-rooms, eleven bedrooms, a very fine dining-room facing the ocean; large ice-house, filled, with cold room in same connecting with kitchen by brick archway; stable, with two rooms for coachmen; about four acres of land, all in perfect order; a very desirable property.

Other cottages, varying in prices and well located, for sale or to rent furnished; also lots or plots of acres for sale. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

CITY AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE combined, in the most promising part of Elizabeth; fifty trains each way daily, (time thirty-five to forty-five minutes;) every advantage of good markets, schools, churches, pavements, gas, water, police, &c. For sale, a beautiful cottage house, on extra large lot, with walks, drives, fruit and shade trees, garden, modern fittings and abundant closets; within two minutes of depot at West Elizabeth. This property is believed to offer more united advantages for comfortable and accessible suburban residence than any place of like character and cost now in market. Worth $15,000. Will be sold for less. Part payment can remain indefinitely. For particulars address OWNER, Box No. 235 Post-office, New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET OR FOR SALE—On Passaic River, N. J., opposite Rutherford Park; ten miles from City; most charming and picturesque place on river, having private water-front along the entire lawn of ten acres; cottage with twelve rooms; all out-buildings, garden, old forest and fruit trees; boating, bathing, fishing; communication with Wall-st. within an hour; possession immediately; rent $800. Also, next to above, house in Italian style, with tower, twenty rooms, twenty acres lawn, private water-front, garden, fruit, stables; rent, $1,200. Apply at No. 25 West 26th-st., between 9 and 1 o'clock.

FOR SALE AT CRANFORD, N. J.—A French-roof house, sixteen rooms, 35 by 42 feet, extension 13 by 18 feet, with all the modern improvements; price, $14,000. A two-story and attic, with eleven rooms, 25 by 30, extension 18 by 20 feet, with modern improvements; $6,500. A two-story and attic, ten rooms, all the modern improvements; two acres of land, nicely laid out, with fruit and shrubbery; $12,000. All on easy terms. Time from New-York, 50 minutes; 24 trains per day at this place by New-Jersey Central Railroad. For particulars, address S. CAHILL, owner, Cranford, N. J.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS STONE MANsion, with four and a half acres of land, situated at Bronxville, one hour's ride from this City, and three minutes' walk from the depot. The house has sixteen rooms, and all the modern improvements, being newly built and beautifully and healthfully located; cost nearly $40,000; will be sold low. Apply to Mr. UNDERHILL, at the Bronxville Depot, or on the premises, and to GEORGE W. DOW & SONS, No. 55 Pine-st.

$5,500—ORANGE, N. J., NEAR Brick Church Station. New house, nine rooms, furnace, range, &c.; pleasantly located. GEO. W. BOWERS, Halstead-st., Orange.

FOR SALE—AT LONG BRANCH, FOUR adjoining lots on Chelsea-av., near the sea; each 50 feet front by about 140 feet deep. Address or apply to GLENN & CO., No. 726 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

A MARINE VILLA AT LONG BRANCH TO LET, from the 10th of JUNE next to the 15th of SEPTEMBER. The cottage has twelve rooms, independent of bath-room, kitchen, laundry, billiard-room and milk-room; piazza all around the house, croquet lawn in front; stabling for three horses; coach-house room for two carriages; use of cow and well-stocked kitchen garden; ice-house full; bathing grounds belonging to the property; the tenant would be expected to keep the flower-garden in order. Apply to Mr. T. MOSS, WALLACK'S THEATRE, or to Mr. JACOB W. MORRIS, Long Branch.

No agents need apply.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO RENT, furnished, on Central-av., ten minutes' walk from William's Bridge Station, Harlem Railroad; an elegant two-story house, with all the modern conveniences, hot and cold water, bath, &c.; piazza all round, giving extensive views of the North and East Rivers. Eleven acres of ground, stable and carriage-house. To be let low by the year or for the season. Inquire of P. BRUNER, Nos. 75 and 77 King-st.

A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE FOR BOARDING.—9th-st., between Broadway and University-place, to rent for one, two or three years, a large house, containing twenty-four rooms, completely furnished with linen, plate, and all the accessories to housekeeping, in perfect order; should be examined to be appreciated; a rare chance. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

TO LET—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house, No. 407 East 84th-st.; rent, $800. Also, two-story and basement house, corner of 1st-av. and 84th-st.; rent, $700. Also, two-story French attic and basement brick house, on Grand Boulevard, 11th-av., corner 141st-st., with or without brick stable; all modern improvements; good location; rent of house, $700. Apply to GEO. W. FANNING, No. 53 Bleecker-st.

JAMAICA, L. I.—FOR RENT—A DESIRABLE residence, in perfect order; gas throughout; pleasant and attractive surroundings, in most eligible portion of village; five minutes' from the depots, and convenient to the City; rent, $650. Apply on the premises, or to owner. E. A. BRINCKERHOFF, Nos. 13 and 15 Lispenard-st.

TO LET—CITY AND COUNTRY COMBINED, a large and commodious house, with modern improvements, coach-house and stabling for five horses, occupying eight city lots, on the corner of Ashburton and Vineyard avs., in the village of Yonkers. For full particulars inquire of JOHN A. DUFF, Nos. 622 and 624 Broadway, New-York.

A.—TWELFTH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH-AVS.—To rent or lease, two three-story and French-roof high-stoop brown-stone houses, 19.2x50x103; all modern improvements. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

TO LET AT WEST CHESTER—THE country residence situated on the corner of the William's Bridge and Boston post roads, (about a mile from William's Bridge Station,) consisting of a large dwelling-house, gardener's lodge, stable and large garden. Apply at No. 53 Walker-st.

TO RENT—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house, on 31st-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, completely and beautifully furnished throughout, for one or more years, at $500 per month, including china and glass. Apply to JAS. E. MONTGOMERY, No. 128 Broadway.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, TWO STONE houses, one on south-west corner of Henry and Sackett sts., and the adjoining house; in elegant order; with all the improvements; fourteen rooms in each house. Apply to H. STEVENSON, No. 330 Court-st., new number.

A SUPERIOR HOUSE ON LEXINGTON-av., near 38th-st., full size, elegantly and well furnished, to rent or lease. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

LEXINGTON-AV., BETWEEN 56TH AND 57TH STS.—To rent, furnished or unfurnished, a medium-sized house, at $2,400 or $1,800 per annum. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

TO RENT—FOUR-STORY, HIGH-STOOP Dorchester front House on 5th-av., near 55th-st.; house in perfect order; will be leased for three or five years. For particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, 96 Broadway.

A.—TO LET OR LEASE ON 17TH-ST., near 5th-av., extra width four-story brown-stone dwelling; recently overhauled and put in complete order. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

A REVISED LIST OF FURNISHED and unfurnished houses to let on 5th-av., 14th, 17th, 18th, 23d and 34th sts., at reduced rentals. WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—ON JERSEY Heights, Jersey City, two-story attic and basement house in good condition; furniture for sale. Apply to GEO. W. WAYRE, No. 40 Park-row, Room 5.

A.—WEST 9TH-ST., NEAR FIFTH-AV., desirable house to rent, furnished, for $350 per month. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway, or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE SPLENDID BROWN-STONE house, stable and six lots, handsomely laid out, on 129th-st., near 6th-av. Inquire of P. O'SHEA, No. 27 Barclay-st.

HOUSES TO LET—IN GREENWICH-AV., between West 12th-st. and 7th-av. Rent $1,300. Apply at the office No. 246 Greenwich-st., near Robinson-st.

TO RENT—A THOROUGHLY AND BEAUTIfully furnished house on Lexington-av., near Gramercy-square; rent $5,000. NOTT & CO., No. 10 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 160 WEST 11TH-st., south side, between 6th and 7th avs. Apply at the office No. 246 Greenwich-st., near Robinson-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

A MOST DESIRABLE HOUSE IN 52D-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 20x56x100.5, four story, to rent; well furnished and in good order; $4,000. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

A SMALL BRICK HOUSE IN 29TH-ST., between Madison and 4th avs., to rent, furnished or unfurnished. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 150 West 14th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Apply at the office, No. 246 Greenwich-st., near Robinson-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET—STORE NO. 373 WASHINGTON-ST., next to the corner of Beach-st.; strongly built; five stories; now used for storage of cotton; also, No. 373 Canal-st., next to the corner of Laurens-st.; store and upper floors together or separately. Apply at No. 34 East 31st.

A.—BROADWAY, CORNER MURRAY-ST., over Importers' and Traders' National Bank, entire floor (25x103) to lease; light, air, steam heat, short easy stairs; location unexceptionable. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FINE OFFICES—IN THE "AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST" Building, opposite City Hall Park; pleasant, convenient, well lighted offices, in suites, or single rooms. Inquire of ORANGE JUDD & CO., No. 245 Broadway.

BULKHEAD TO LET.—125 FEET OF bulkhead south of and adjoining the pier foot of Beach-st., North River. Apply at the office, No. 246 Greenwich-st., between Robinson and Murray sts.

TO LET—MODERATE RENTS—IN LISPENARD-st., near Broadway, store No. 49, lofts No. 45, 47 and 49, and basement No. 51. Apply on premises, or to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

TO LEASE—ON FAVORABLE TERMS, A large building for manufacturing purposes, located near Grand and Centre sts. Apply to GEO. L. OSBORN, No. 182 Grand st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THREE LOFTS IN building No. 53 Nassau-st., suitable for offices or light manufacturing purposes; rent very low. Apply at boot and shoe stores No. 47 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE STORES NOS. 45 AND 47 JAY-st., near West-st. Apply at the office No. 246 Greenwich-st., near Robinson-st.

TO LET—NO. 170 6TH-AV., NORTH-EAST corner of 12th-st., store and dwelling; building 20 by 80; arranged in flats. Apply at No. 12 West 39th-st.

TO LET—THE LARGE BUILDING, NO. 38 Rose-st., near Duane, suitable for storage. Apply at the office, No. 246 Greenwich-st., near Robinson-st.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR OF NO. 82 BEEKman-st., with or without power. Inquire on the premises of TATHAM & BROTHERS.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A SMALL house well built, about twenty feet wide; high stoop brown stone front preferred; must be in good order and situated between Madison and 6th avs., 23d and 34th sts. Address W. G., Box No. 2,087 Post-office. No attention paid to any communications unless full particulars of size, location, description and price of the property are given. This is a purchaser, not a broker's advertisement.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished, twenty dwelling-houses for good responsible tenants, and several floors for small private families; particular attention to collecting rents. M. GOODHEIM & CO., No. 863 6th-av.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

BENJ. P. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer.

BY V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st., first floor.
BENJ. P. FAIRCHILD, V. K. STEVENSON,
JOHN H. WILSON, V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

V. K. STEVENSON & SON will give their attention to sales of stocks and real estate at auction. NO SALES TO BE UNDERBID will be received.

Houses, stores, lots, and country seats, at private sale. Auction sales of furniture attended to as usual at residences of owners.

TUESDAY, March 14,
at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.)

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY on Stuyvesant-square and 9th-st., under the direction of Johannes Koop and Ebenezer Jackson, Executors of Antonine Jackson, deceased.

Also, at same time and place, sale of valuable corner-store property on 3d-av, valuable lots in West 57th-st., and a dwelling in West 40th-st.

RUTHERFORD-PLACE.—The first-class four-story brown-stone front house and lot situate on the westerly side of Stuyvesant-square, between 16th and 17th sts.; No. 3 Rutherford-place; has all modern improvements; lot 19.9x94 feet; possession May 1.

EAST NINTH-STREET.—The first-class four-story brown-stone house and lot situate on the southerly side of 9th-st., distant 273 feet west of Broadway; No. 50 East 9th-st.; has all the modern improvements; lot 25x93.11; possession May 1. Sailors' Snug Harbor Lease. Ground rent $200, till May 1, 1873, after which occurs the usual renewals and revaluations.

THIRD-AVENUE.—The three first-class, well-located, desirable four-story brown-stone front stores and lots situate on the south-east corner of 3d-av. and 82d-st. The stores have every modern improvement, and rent together for about $7,500; corner lot 22.6 by 70 feet, and two adjoining lots each 20 by 70 feet. Sold singly. Possession May 1. Corner store covers entire corner lot.

WEST FIFTY-SEVENTH-STREET.—The five valuable lots of land situate on the northerly side of West 57th-st., (100 feet wide, sewered and paved,) commencing 425 feet west from 9th-av.; fine building sites, overlooking the Hudson.

WEST FORTIETH-STREET.—The three-story, high-stoop brick dwelling and lot, situate on the southerly side of West 40th-st., distant 100 feet west from 9th-av., No. 402 West 40th-st.; is in good order, is rented for $1,375, and contains all the modern improvements; lot, 18.4x100 feet.

Terms liberal. Maps at the Auctioneer's office.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY NORTH-EAST CORNER OF MAIDEN-LANE AND WATER-ST. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 7, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

MAIDEN-LANE AND WATER-STREET.—The six-story brick store and lot, situate on the north-east corner of Maiden-lane and Water-st., and known as No. 135 Maiden-lane and No. 153 Water-st. The building covers the entire lot.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF STORES AND LOTS, NOS. 295, 295½ AND 297 PEARL-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 7, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executor of Thomas H. Leggett, deceased:

PEARL-STREET—The three four-story brick stores and lots situate on the northerly side of Pearl-st., between Beekman and Ferry sts., and known as Nos. 295, 295½ and 297 Pearl-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 210 WEST 46TH-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 7, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of the estate of Jeanette Ferguson, deceased:

WEST FORTY-SIXTH-STREET—The four-story high stoop brown-stone-front house and lot, situate on the south side of West 46th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., and known as No. 210. The house is about 50 feet deep, contains modern improvements, and is in good order. Lot, 20x100.4 feet.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 331 EAST 14TH-ST., AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 7, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

EAST FOURTEENTH-STREET—The four-story high-stoop brown-stone-front house and lot, situate on the north side of East 14th-st., 351 feet east of 2d-av., and known as No. 331. The house is 25x44 feet, with a one-story extension of 16 feet. Lot, 25x103.3 feet.

EXECUTORS' SALE.

WILLIAM KENNELLY, REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEER,
OFFICE NO. 4 PINE-ST., NEAR BROADWAY,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1871,
AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT THE EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM,
NO. 111 BROADWAY, TRINITY BUILDING.
By order of the executors of Mrs. Margaretta Persse, deceased,
No. 24 Beekman-st., five-story brick warehouse, size of lot 23x85.6, near Nassau-st.
No 16 Spruce-st., five-story brick warehouse, size of lot 23.8x100, in rear of No. 24 Beekman-st.

This property possesses an immense value on account of its proximity to the City Hall, new Post-office, printing and newspaper offices, and will soon be used for lawyers', real estate, architects' and other offices of similar descriptions, which must pay a large interest on the present outlay.

A portion of the purchase-money can remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps at auctioneer's office, No. 4 Pine-st.

ALSO ON SAME DAY,

Water-st., No. 82, four-story warehouse, near Cotton Exchange.

68th-st., six full lots, 500 feet west of 8th-av.

S. DINGEE, Auctioneer.

BY S. DINGEE & CO.,
NO. 82 CEDAR-ST.,
AUCTIONEERS AND BROKERS IN REAL ESTATE, LOANS, BONDS AND MORTGAGES.
PEREMPTORY SALE.

On THURSDAY, March 9, 1871, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, that valuable business property on West Broadway, between Leonard and Franklin sts., Nos. 91 and 93, two lots, 20x80 each, with two three-story brick buildings, 18x32 each, on front. Rear building two-story brick, 15x36. Sale absolute. Title perfect.

PARTITION SALE.

On SATURDAY, March 18, 1871, at 12 o'clock, on the premises, valuable property at Fordham, N. Y. Supreme Court: John B. Haskin against John Bussing.—Three new and convenient dwelling-houses, stables, improvements, plots, and fourteen (14) lots fronting on Central-av., opposite Episcopal Church. Seventy per cent. may remain on mortgage. Possession immediately.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. WILL SELL at auction on THURSDAY, March 9, 1871, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

WEST TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET—The first-class four-story basement and sub-cellar brown-stone high-stoop house and lot, No. 53 West 25th-st., north side, 100 feet east of 6th-av.; house 25x60.6 feet, with party walls; in good order; contains all the improvements; frescoed in parlors and all the halls; lot 25x98.9 feet.

Maps at the auctioneers' office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

TUESDAY, MARCH 9, AT 12 M., AT the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

ELIZABETH-STREET—Two-story and attic frame house and lot, No. 268 Elizabeth-st., near Bleecker, 25 by 75, in excellent order.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET—Two lots, south side, between 6th and 7th avs.

STAPLETON, STATEN ISLAND—Three lots, corner St. Mary's-av. and Charles-st.

AUCTION SALES.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION, at the office of the Company, No. 35 Pine-st., on MONDAY, the 6th inst., at 12 M., 2,289 2-12 shares of the capital stock of the Flint Steel River Mining Company, forfeited for the non-payment of assessment, as advertised in the *Evening Mail.*

WALTON FERGUSON, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, March 2, 1871.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Monday,) March 6, at 11 o'clock, within their store:
60 boxes fresh Palermo Oranges.
40 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons, landing.
70 kegs Grapes.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—J. BOGART, AUCTIONEER, will sell at auction on MONDAY, the 6th day of February, 1871, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at No. 175 Canal-st., the effects of a window-shade store and manufactory, consisting of shade muslin, cloth, shades and shade fixtures, cords and tassels, iron safe, desk, chairs, &c. JOHN H. HILLIER, Marshal.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 27th day of February, A. D. 1871, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HENRY OCHSNER, Jr., of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 22d day of March, A. D. 1871, at 12 o'clock M.

GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 3d day of March, A. D. 1871, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of RUBEN ISDELL, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 15th day of March, 1871, at 3 o'clock P. M.

GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal,
As Messenger Southern District of New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JACOB ABRAHAMS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Jacob Abrahams, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 20th day of March, A. D. 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

GEORGE H. SHARPE,
Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD B. BULKLEY, GEORGE W. MURFEY, and FRANCIS F. CECIL, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Edward B. Bulkley, George W. Murfey, and Francis F. Cecil, of the City of New-York, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 16th day of March, A. D. 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

GEORGE H. SHARPE,
Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THE BOSTON, HARTFORD AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company, a corporation carrying on business in the County of Dutchess and State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of its creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to it or to its use, and the transfer of any property by it, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of its estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 3d day of April, A. D. 1871, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

GEORGE H. SHARPE,
Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of TIMOTHY O'SULLIVAN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Timothy O'Sullivan, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 27 Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 17th day of March, A. D. 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

GEORGE H. SHARPE,
Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEWIS HYNEMAN, bankrupt in Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. I. T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 30th day of January, A. D., 1871.—To whom it may concern.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Lewis Hyneman, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said District, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

fe27-1aw3wM. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH W. ROBB, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before James F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Joseph W. Robb, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 25th day of February, A. D. 1871.

JOHN SEDGWICK,
Assignee, &c.
f27-1aw3wM*

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOB LONG, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their office, No. 313 West 37th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated New-York the 28th day of November, 1870.

MARTHA LONG, Executrix,
JOHN LONG, Executor.
d12-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD CROWTHER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Chamber & Pomeroy, No. [illegible] Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of September, 1870.

JEANETTE BARLOW, Executrix.
o3-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of WILLIAM BINNS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 128 East [illegible], in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of October, 1870.

o3-1aw6mM* WILLIAM C. BINNS, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Miss JANE HYSLOP, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 72 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of January, 1871.

JAMES LEE,
Executor.
ja2-1aw6mM*

MEDICAL.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, [illegible] of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office 20 [illegible], near Chambers. A private entrance at 6 City Hall-place.

DYSPEPTICS AND PERSONS OF weak digestive powers will find just the article they want in the highly-nutritive and easily-digested Fresh Beef in cans, for sale at retail by first-class grocers; wholesale at the store of the N. Y. and Texas Beef Company, No. 16 Cedar-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

COUPE ROCKAWAY FOR SALE—A very elegant and almost new coupe rockaway; has been used but a few times; solid partition in the front, and pole and shafts. Apply at the private stable, No. 126 West 17th-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT No. 329 Pearl-st., Harper's Building, N. Y. All articles at the lowest factory prices. JNO. K. HOPPEL.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Russia, Wednesday, Mar. 8 | Batavia, Thursday, Mar. 23
Parthia, Thursday, Mar. 9 | Abyssinia, Weds., Mar. 29
China, Wednesday, Mar. 15 | Samaria, Thursday, Mar. 30
Aleppo, Thursday, Mar. 16 | Java, Wednesday, April 5
Algeria, Wednes., Mar. 22 | Calabria, Thursday, April 6

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage
First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris....................................$145, gold.

By the Thursday steamers:
First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

THE ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS

Sail every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY to and from Glasgow and Derry. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark, to America, as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.

Britannia......Sat., Mar. 11 | Caledonia......Sat., April 1
Europa.........Sat., Mar. 18 | Australia......Sat., April 8
India..........Sat., Mar. 25 | Anglia.........Sat., April 15

and an EXTRA STEAMER every other WEDNESDAY, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY:
First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; Steerage, $28.
Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, March 7, 6 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, Mar. 11, 9 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, Mar. 18, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Mar. 21, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
1st Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Halifax, N. S.	20	To Halifax, N. S.	15

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:

WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY...March 8, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Cap. T. F. FREEMAN, Mar. 15, at 1 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH, March 18, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE.........March 22, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN.......March 29, at 11 A. M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, April 5, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS....April 12, at 12 M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

DENMARK, ANDREWS, Saturday, Mar. 11, at 8 A. M.
FRANCE, THOMPSON, Saturday, March 18, at 2½ P. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency: steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

ST. LAURENT, LEMARIE....SATURDAY, March 25

For freight or passage apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Class.	Steerage.
$125 to $170,	$60.

according to the location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon ON 4TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

MARCH 4. OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. A. G. JONES, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. CAVARLY, touching at Acapulco, Mazatlan, and San Diego.

Departure of 20th every month will touch at Punta Arenas, San José Guatemala, Acapulco, and San Diego.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco April 1, 1871, for China and Japan.

All freight for San Francisco will go fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Friday, March 3.

Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Thursday, March 2, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM....March 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER...................April 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, May 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

SAN DOMINGO LINE.

For Puerto Plata, Samana and San Domingo City. The United States Mail Steam-ship TYBEE, Capt. E. A. DELANOY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, March 8, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, will sail Feb. 23, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, (via Nassau,) March 9
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS..............March 16
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS...............March 23

For freight or passage, apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken.......Thursday, March 9
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (for freight), Saturday, Mar. 18
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman, Wednesday, Mar. 29
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (for freight), Saturday, April 8

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, March 7, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, March 9, from Pier No. 36 North River at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, March 11, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, March 11, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyances of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 305 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR

WILL OPEN

ON MONDAY, MARCH 6,

A VERY ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF

NEW SPRING DRESS GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

French and Irish Poplins, in entirely new shades, Silk and Wool Serges, Plain Silk and Wool Foulards, English and French Grenadines, Hernanis, Japanese Stripes and Checks, Empress Cloths, Colored Alpacas, and a great variety of other fabrics in new designs and shades, which will be offered below usual prices.

RICH PLAIN BLACK SILKS—Another invoice of FAILLE SUBLIME, and real Lyons Silk, at $2 per yard.

COLORED AND FANCY SILKS.—In various styles and colors at popular prices. This assortment is remarkably attractive.

JAPANESE AND MIKADO SILKS.—A large assortment of new styles and of the best cloth imported.

BROADWAY AND 20TH-ST.

GRAND AND CHRYSTIE STS.

NEW FRENCH AND ENGLISH DRESS GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. HAVE JUST RECEVED A FINE STOCK OF New Designs in POPLINS and SERGES, FRENCH SUITINGS, (with fringes and satin stripes for trimmings.)

SILK and WOOL SERGES, CREPE DE CHINE, POPLINS and VELOURS, in all the new colorings.

BALERMO POPLINS, JAPANESE SERGES and FOULARDS, a new material, in all colors.

BATTISTE ROBES—THE LATEST NOVELTY.

CAMBRICS, PIQUES, FRENCH, ENGLISH and DOMESTIC PRINTS, &c.

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

CARPETS.

Fresh importations of the following goods just received:

FRENCH AND ENGLISH AXMINSTERS,
FRENCH MOQUETS,
ENGLISH ROYAL WILTONS,
ENGLISH BODY BRUSSELS,
ENGLISH TAPESTRY AND VELVETS,
ENGLISH KIDDERMINSTER INGRAINS,
ENGLISH FLOOR OIL-CLOTHS, &c.,
AMERICAN THREE-PLYS and INGRAINS,
IN THE NEWEST PATTERNS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT THE
LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
ALSO,
UPHOLSTERY GOODS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. are constantly receiving new and beautiful styles in CRAVATS, TIES, BOWS AND SCARFS.

READY-MADE SHIRTS, COLLARS AND CUFFS.

EMBROIDERED SHIRT FRONTS, PLAIN PLAIT BOSOMS.

HOSIERY AND UNDER-GARMENTS, of every description.

LADIES' SOFT WINDSOR TIES, in all the new shades.

N. B.—Special attention is called to our SHIRT DEPARTMENT, where every care will be taken to insure satisfaction.

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

WHITE GOODS, LINENS, &c.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., are now prepared to furnish PRIVATE FAMILIES, HOTELS and STEAMERS with every requisite in the above line at the very

LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

NEW SILKS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. will offer on MONDAY, March 6, a fine stock of

NEW SPRING SILKS.

BLACK AND WHITE STRIPES AND CHECKS, CRISAILLE STRIPES, FANCY COLORED STRIPES.

PLAIN COLORED TAFFETAS, FAILLES, JAPANESE POPLINS, PONGEES, SERGES, &c.

ALSO,

BLACK SILKS of every grade, and from the VERY BEST MANUFACTURERS, AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

LACES.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. have open a splendid assortment of

POINT and APPLIQUE SHAWLS, FLOUNCINGS, HANDKERCHIEFS, and TRIMMING LACES, in all widths.

WHITE AND BLACK DUCHESS TRIMMING LACES.

VALENCIENNES FLOUNCINGS AND TRIMMINGS.

BLACK THREAD LACE FLOUNCINGS, PARASOL COVERS, BARBES, SASHES, AND TRIMMING LACES.

BLACK GUIPURE LACES.

ALSO, A FINE STOCK OF PARIS EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS, IN NEW AND BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS.

CAMBRIC AND LAWN HANDKERCHIEFS in every grade.

HAMBURGH EDGINGS, INSERTIONS, RUFFLINGS, &c., &c.

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

SAVINGS BANKS.

National Savings Bank.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,
(Chartered by the Government of the United States.)

DEPOSITS OVER $2,250,000.

NEW-YORK BRANCH,
185 BLEECKER-STREET.

INTEREST paid or compounded, free of all taxes, THREE TIMES in each year, or every THIRTY DAYS, as depositors prefer.

A SPECIALTY made of allowing interest from date of each deposit on sums of $50 and upward.

DEPOSIT CERTIFICATES, as safe as Registered Bonds, and promptly available anywhere in the United States, issued, payable on demand, with interest due.

All accounts strictly private and confidential.

All deposits payable ON DEMAND, with interest due.

Call or send for circular.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of Laight. SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000. ASSETS, $8,670,343 83.

PROPOSALS.

WALLKILL VALLEY RAILWAY, ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT, NEW-PALTZ P. O., Ulster County, N. Y., Feb. 6, 1871.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Wallkill Valley Railway Company, until March 1, 1871, for the construction of their Railway from Rosendale to Kingston, in Ulster County, N. Y., either by the mile, or by quantities in the usual manner.

Plans, profiles, specifications, &c., will be ready for exhibition on and after 20th February, 1871, at the Engineer's Office in J. C. Shaffer's Hotel, New-Paltz.

POSTPONEMENT.

The above letting has been postponed until March 15, 1871, at 10 A. M.

Proposals will also be received up to that time for the construction of the Rosendale bridge, embracing about 8,000 Cubic yards of masonry and about 900 lineal feet of bridging of iron or wood.

F. S. McKINSTRY, President.
L. D. BRUYN, Chief Engineer.

SHIPPING.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO.—Pier No. 21 N. R.—The steamer *Pelican* will leave for Lewes, Del., every Tuesday, at 3 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes every Saturday at 4 P. M., or on arrival of the train. For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

DRY GOODS.

FOUND.

FIFTY CASES OF THE MOST DESIRABLE BLACK DRESS GOODS EVER IMPORTED,

Which we offer at one-third below last season's prices, comprising, in part,

FRENCH CASHMERES.

HENRIETTA and BOMBAZINE CLOTH,
TAMISE and CRETONNE CLOTH,
PARISIENNE CRAPES and VIENNA CLOTH,
FRENCH REPS and GROS GRAIN CLOTH.

BOMBAZINES.

CRAPE CLOTH 45 cents, former price 61 cents.

BLACK ALPACAS.

One lot 50 cents, former price 70 cents.
One lot 65 cents, former price 81 cents.
BLACK LUSTRINE and BRILLIANTIN CLOTH.

BLACK SILKS.

$1 10, $1 25, $1 30, $1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 10, $2 25, $2 45, $2 70, $3, &c.

JAPAN and CHINESE GOODS, NOVELTIES.
COMPLETE OUTFITS FOR MOURNING READY TO WEAR.

JACKSON'S,
BROADWAY AND WAVERLEY-PLACE.

AT E. RIDLEY'S & SON,

GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK.

SELLING OFF.

During extension of premises, all our stock of Bonnet and Sash Ribbons, seven inches wide, 40c., 48c., and 53c. per yard.

Richest Goods from 60c. to $1 per yard.

Also 500 Rich $6 Sashes at $3 each.

COST OF GOODS NO GUIDE TO SELLING PRICE!

ALL OUR STOCK OF Velvets, Silks and Satins from 68c. per yard.

ALSO,

FEATHERS AND FLOWERS.

ALL OUR STOCK OF Dress Trimmings, Silk Fringes, Buttons, &c., &c.

Also Yankee Notions, Jewelry, Hair Goods, &c.

All our Corsets at 50c., 75c. up.

Also Leather Satchels at 70c., at 90c., at $1. Examine.

ALL OUR STOCK OF Hosiery and Gloves, Under-vests and Drawers, at 40c., 48c. and 56c. up, for Misses, Ladies and Gents.

Also Ladies' best Iron-frame Hose, 21c. pair.

KID GLOVES

at 50c., at 75c.

Alexandre reduced 50c. the pair.

Two-button Gloves at $1 and $2 25. Nothing better at any price.

ALL OUR REAL LACES.

Real Lace Vails from $2 to $4 50, about quarter value.

Also Needle-works, Hamburgh Edgings, Pompadours, &c.

All our stock of Linen and Lace Handkerchiefs.

Also Linen Hemstitch at 10c., 12c., 15c., 18c., 20c. and 25c. each.

All our stock of Trimmed and Untrimmed Bonnets and Hats, a nominal price.

Also Woven and Knit Worsted Goods about 15c. on the dollar.

Silk Parasols, 75c., 90c., $1 10 and $1 25 up.

SALE CONTINUES SIXTEEN DAYS LONGER.

EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen sts., Fifth block east from the Bowery. Jobbing-room upstairs.

JUST OPENED, 20,000 YARDS HAMBURG EDGINGS, INSERTIONS AND GUIPURE BANDS, entirely new and fresh patterns, at extremely low prices.

Also, LLAMA LACE SHAWLS, bought at panic prices, previous to the siege of Paris. BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 773 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

$100,000

BONDS OF THE CITY OF ST. PAUL,

6 PER CENT. INTEREST,

PAYABLE AT THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK.

PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN 1900.

We are enabled to offer these bonds at the extremely low price of 80, and believe them to be a safe and profitable investment. We do not hesitate to recommend them to our friends and to the public.

LITCHFIELD, DANA & STIMSON,
No. 18 William-st.

WE OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING SECURITIES:

PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI GOLD 6s.
PACIFIC RAILROAD MISSOURI STOCK.
ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI GOLD 6s.
TEBO AND NEOSHO RAILROAD OF MISSOURI GOLD 7s.
DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD 8 PER CENT. LAND GRANT BONDS.
MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS RAILROAD GOLD 7s.
MISSOURI STATE 6s AND 7s.

CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

THE INTERNATIONAL BANKING-HOUSE OF BRELAZ, ABT & CO., NO. 121 REGENT-ST., W., LONDON.

8 PER CENT. INTEREST FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS Of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, for sale by the undersigned. PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Mortgage at the rate of $13,500 per mile. Road completed and open to the public. Price 97½ and accrued interest. We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps, circulars, &c., on application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO., No. 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST., ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT TO TRAVELERS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, THROUGH THE MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD and their correspondents.

Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

UNION-SQUARE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 23 UNION-SQUARE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1871.

AT AN ELECTION OF DIRECTORS, held on the 18th inst., the following-named gentlemen were unanimously elected for the ensuing year:

HENRY BEECKMAN,	JOHN R. CECIL,
JAS. R. WHITING,	J. A. MONHEIMER,
T. B. READ,	G. L. BEECKMAN,
SAMUEL SHETHAR,	GRATZ NATHAN,
F. M. BIXBY,	THEODORE MOSS,
J. A. MILLER,	B. H. BIXBY,
	T. A. BANCKER.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, HENRY BEECKMAN, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President. M. T. BRUNDAGE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, March 3, 1871.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The transfer-books of this Company will close at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, on the 8th inst., and remain closed until the 23d inst. THOS. H. WILLIAMS, Assistant Secretary.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the West Fairmont Gas Coal Company will be held at the office of the Company, Nos. 77 and 83 Liberty-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, March 14, at 3 P. M., for the purpose of increasing the capital stock of the Company $200,000.

M. J. DAVISON,
C. S. BROWN,
G. R. VAN ALEN, } Trustees.
F. F. JONES.

FINANCIAL.

Montclair Railway

NEW-JERSEY

7 PER CENT.

GOLD

1ST MORTGAGE BONDS,

INDORSED BY THE NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO Midland Railroad Co.,

FOR SALE IN DENOMINATIONS OF $1,000, $500 AND $100, COUPON AND REGISTERED.

SEVEN-EIGHTHS OF THE RIGHT OF WAY PAID FOR.

ONE-HALF THE DISTANCE FROM JERSEY CITY TO GREENWOOD LAKE GRADED, READY FOR THE IRON.

THE IRON BOUGHT, AND 25 MILES OF ROAD TO BE RUNNING BY MIDSUMMER.

TWO-THIRDS OF THE COST PROVIDED FOR BY SUBSCRIPTION.

ONE-THIRD ONLY REQUIRED FROM AVAILS OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR AND MAP.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.,
AND
THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner. } BANKERS, { A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.

No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,
(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)

The Accounts of Banks, Bankers, Merchants, and others, are solicited.

Interest allowed on Deposits.

Certificates of Deposit issued, available at all business centres.

Collections made on all points. Governments, Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., Bought and Sold on Commission. Liberal Advances made on Approved Securities.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

STUYVESANT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NOS. 122 BOWERY AND 200 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 25, 1871.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual election for twenty-five Directors and three Inspectors of Election will be held at the office of the Company, No. 122 Bowery, on THURSDAY, the 9th day of March, 1871, between the hours of 12 o'clock, noon, and 1 o'clock P. M. GEORGE B. RHOADS, Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 12 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 25, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors and Inspectors of Election for this Company will be held at their office, No. 12 Wall-st, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of March next, at 12 o'clock, noon.

The polls will remain open one hour. H. KIP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE 42D-ST. AND GRAND-ST. F. R. R. CO., FOOT OF 42D-ST., NORTH RIVER, NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at this office on TUESDAY, March 14, 1871. Polls open from 12 to 1. EBEN S. ALLEN, Secretary.

LOST.—ONE HUNDRED (100) SHARES (CERtificate No. 02,061) of the CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY preferred stock, in the name of Ewell Wood & Co., transfer of which has been stopped. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning same to STOKER, TAYLOR & CO., No. 21 Nassau-st.

UNITED STATES CONTRACTING COMPANY.—A meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 14th inst., at 12 noon, at the office of the Company, No. 12 Pine-st., for the election of two Trustees of the first-class and three Trustees of the second class. By order of the President. W. S. MACDONALD, Sec.
NEW-YORK, March 3, 1871.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the stockholders of the Locomotive Engine Safety Truck Company will be held at their office, No. 46 Cortlandt-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, March 14, at 12 M., for the transaction of such business as may come before them. MILLER F. MOORE, Sec'y.

TEN PER CENT. BONDS, REGISTERED with the State Auditor and payable by the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, for sale by JACOB R. SHIPHERD & CO. Bankers, No. 24 Pine-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS' SITUATION by a Protestant young woman; very respectable and an excellent laundress; can do French fluting and all kinds of fine work in the best manner, or will do chamber-work and washing; country or City. At No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman, a situation as thorough chamber-maid or waitress; is highly recommended by her present employer, where she can be seen between the hours of 12 and 2. Apply at No. 118 East 37th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook in a private family; no washing; best City references. Call for two days at No. 124 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant girl as nurse; can take entire charge of an infant from its birth; no objection to grown children; best City reference. Apply at No. 204 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as cook, washer and ironer, or do chamber-work and fine washing; City reference. Call at No. 110 West 19th-st., for two days.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 335 4TH-AV., SITUations for a large number of professed Protestant and other cooks, nurses, waitresses, laundresses, and all American, English, Irish, French, Scotch and German servants suited in excellent situations.

ATTENTION!—EMPLOYERS WANTING capable and well-recommended servants for the country or City, can be promptly supplied at the New-York Employment Office, No. 1,284 Broadway, near 33d-st.; established fourteen years.

J. H. LEE, WITH C. C. BEDELL, NO. 340 4th-av., corner 25th-st. Excellent situations ready for servants in every capacity, both Protestant and Catholic; girls sent for at their residences.

AT CARPENTER'S EMPLOYMENT House, corner 11th-st. and 6th-av., a large number of experienced servants wanted, (also girls lately landed,) for excellent situations.

FIRST-CLASS GERMAN, FRENCH, Irish and American male and female help can be constantly found at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A PROFESSED WOMAN cook, any first-class place; unequaled in French and all the new styles of cooking; dinners and suppers for parties served in the neatest manner; is an experienced housekeeper; City reference of the very best; can be seen this week. Such as want a capable woman to take the charge, will find one to suit any of the first families by calling at No. 348 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO REspectable young girls, sisters, in a private family; wish to live together, one as first-class cook, the other as excellent waitress or laundress; can do French fluting; have the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 246 East 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young woman as chamber-maid and seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; can dress hair plainly; has five years' reference from former place. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent German girl for general house-work, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; best of City references. Call at No. 303 Bowery, entrance on 1st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class waitress; understands the care of silver and getting up of salads thoroughly; can take the place of a man; best City reference. Apply at No. 103 West 44th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, who understands all kinds of French and English cooking and is capable of getting up nice dinners, a situation where superior cooking is desired; has unexceptionable City references. Apply at 340 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion in a respectable family as first-class laundress, or chamber-maid and waitress; good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 509 West 29th st., corner 10th-av., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD, kind nurse, fully competent to take entire charge of an infant, and bring it up on the bottle if required; first-class City references. Apply at No. 120 7th-av.; ring third bell.

WANTED—NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS'S situation by a Protestant young woman; she is an experienced nurse and a good seamstress; willing to make herself useful; best City references. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation in a private family to nurse and as seamstress; best of City references. Apply at No. 417 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMpetent Protestant girl as cook and to assist in washing; City or country; excellent references. Call at No. 107 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A Protestant woman; very respectable and good cook; meats, game, soup of all kinds, pastry, creams; good baker; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation to mind children and do light chamber-work; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 352 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl to do general house-work in a small family; best City reference. Apply at No. 257 West 31st-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is willing and obliging. Call at M. HILD'S, No. 127 Norfolk-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as cook, washer and ironer. Apply at No. 240 East 47th-st., Room No. 8.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A PROTESTant man and wife, to take charge of a gentleman's place with a good garden and farm; has thirteen years' reference from his last place. Can be seen for three days at No. 28 Broadway, from 11 A. M. until 4 P. M.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl a situation to do chamber-work and care of children, or chamber-work and plain sewing; willing and obliging; City reference. Call at No. 220 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH COOK wishes a situation in a private family; good reference. Apply at No. 58½ West 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCH woman, a situation as first-class cook, no washing; two years' reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 207 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged woman as monthly nurse or children's nurse; can give satisfactory reference. To be seen at No. 5 Forsyth-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE man, a situation as gardener; understands his business in all its branches. Address J. A. A., Messrs. HENDERSON & FLEMING, No. 67 Nassau-st.

HOUSEKEEPER—WANTED, BY AN American lady, (widow,) a position in a linen-room of a hotel, or private family. Address E. V., Englewood House, New-Jersey.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS USEFUL man on a gentleman's place by a careful, industrious man; understands the care of horses, driving, plain gardening, farming, milking, &c.; is strong and willing to work; has excellent reference, and will hire for moderate wages. Apply or address No. 42 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable single man as practical gardener; understands the business in all its branches; will make himself useful on a gentleman's place, and is a good milker; has the best reference from his last employer. Address for two days J. L., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a reliable single man, aged 25, who thoroughly understands the proper care and management of horses; can be highly recommended; honest, faithful and sober. Address D. D., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AND REliable single man, a situation as gardener; is fully competent; has been eight years employed in Montgomery-place, Barrytown, N. Y.; satisfactory reference as to capacity and sobriety. Address J. W., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a married man who is perfectly competent to take charge of a first-class place, with graperies, greenhouses, &c.; has good City references. Address J. A. B., seed-store, No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a man who understands hot and cold graperies and the growing of fruit, flowers and vegetables, and his wife a good dairy woman; both Protestants; good reference. Address J. W., No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A PROTESTant man and wife, the man as coachman and groom, wife as laundress; country preferred; no incumbrance; best of reference. Can be seen for two days at Nos. 23 and 25 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a married man; one child; is a first-class grape-grower; hot and cold green-houses; best of reference given. Address J. W. N., seed-store, No. 9 John-st., or No. 67 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young man; understands the care of horses perfectly, and can be highly recommended; has no objection to go to the country. Call or address J. M., No. 45 West 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THORoughly efficient single man as waiter; has long City reference, which will bear thorough investigation. Call or address for two days No. 5 West 15th-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS coachman by a single young man; thoroughly understands his duties; has first-class reference, which will bear strict investigation. Call or address No. 128 West 31st-st., private stable, for two days.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE single young man, a situation as coachman in a quiet family; none but Protestant family need apply; the best of City references given. Call or address at No. 117 West 37th-st.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE Protestant single young man, a situation as coachman in a private family; none but a Protestant family need apply; best of City references given. Can be seen with his present employer, No. 8 East 31st-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a first-class man, who knows his business in every respect, and can give the best references. Address or call for A. B., at Dr. Cattanach's, Broadway, corner 46th-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young man as coachman in a private family; is a first-class City driver; none but those who want a first-class man need apply. Call or address W. H., No. 51 West 30th-st., private stable.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, PROTestant, a situation as first-class waiter in a private family; has most unexceptionable references from City families. Call at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class gardener; French Swiss Protestant, married, no children and understanding gardening in all its branches. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as a good plain cook and an excellent laundress; best of City reference. Call at No. 200 East 20th-st., third floor front.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable boy of sixteen to wait and make himself generally useful in a private family or boarding-house. To be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT man, a situation as coachman; thoroughly understands his duties; excellent City references. Call or address for two days 305 4th-av., in harness-store.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE Protestant single young man, a situation as coachman in a private family; none but a Protestant family need apply; best of City references given. Can be seen with his present employer, No. 8 East 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD PRACtical gardener by a married man; no family; please state in full particulars. Address R. R., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED.—A LADY WOULD LIKE TO find a situation as saleswoman in a store; can speak French; would prefer a hair-store, as she understands the hair business. Call at No. 215 Canal-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A WHOLEsale house, as clerk, by a young man with six years' experience in business; can give good reference. Address CLERK, Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

HARDWARE.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG man, a situation as clerk in a hardware-store; can give good reference; salary moderate. Address HARDWARE, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 29,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

NOVELTY AND VARIETY.

MONDAY, March 6, last time, FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY, and USED UP.
TUESDAY, March 7, OURS.
WEDNESDAY, March 8, ROMANCE AND REALITY.
THURSDAY, March 9, THE SERIOUS FAMILY.
FRIDAY, March 10, last time, MONEY.

SATURDAY MATINEE, March 11, OURS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, March 11,
ROMANCE AND REALITY.

Mr. Wallack has the pleasure to announce that MRS. CLARA JENNINGS is engaged and will make her appearance on THURSDAY EVENING NEXT.

Robertson's last comedy, BIRTH, in preparation.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manager...Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

SARATOGA
EVERY NIGHT
AND
MATINEE SATURDAY, 1½.

SARATOGA completes this week the third month of its phenomenal success, and will be given A FEW NIGHTS LONGER—ONLY. Characters by Miss Fanny Davenport, Fanny Morant, Linda Deitz, Clara Morris, Mrs. Gilbert, Mr. James Lewis, D. H. Harkins, W. Davidge, Geo. Parkes, D. Whiting, G. F. De Vere, &c.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager...........................J. E. HAYS
Acting Manager......................JOHN H. SELWYN

Positively last nights of the great and inimitable G. L. FOX as the RICHELIEU OF THE PERIOD, which must speedily be withdrawn to permit the production of a new drama written expressly for this theatre by Augustin Daly.

Matinee every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

REMEMBER LAST NIGHTS.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2½.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
EQUESTRIAN TRIUMPH OF
GEORGE DONALD,
THE MOST ACCOMPLISHED BAREBACK SOMERSAULT RIDER OF THE AGE.
CORDE-ELASTIQUE EXERCISES.
Mlle. JEANETTE ELLSLER.
THE CHAMPION LEAPERS.
THE CHIEFS OF THE GYMNASIUM.
The Amusing Equestrian Scene,
BILLY BUTTON.

POPULAR LECTURES,

To be held at the CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS, (Mercer-st., between Clinton-place and Waverley-place,) By Rev. Dr. DEEMS.

TUESDAY, March 7—Subject, *Courting and Marrying.*
TUESDAY, March 14—*Proverbs: Not Solomon's.*
TUESDAY, March 21—*A Plea for the Money-makers.*

Tickets for the course, $1; single tickets, 50 cents. To be had at the Broadway music-stores, at the principal hotels, and at the central office, No. 246 Canal-st.; also at the door each evening. Doors open at 7 o'clock P. M. Lectures commence at 8 o'clock P. M.

POSITIVELY LAST AND FAREWELL week of Marie Seebach in New-York. Seebach every night. Monday and Tuesday, Mosenthal's celebrated Isabella Orsini. Seebach, Isabella. Veneta, Bianca.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOM, with all modern improvements, in 30th-st., east of Madison-av., will be rented to a single gentleman; family private; no other room rented; references exchanged. Address, with name, A. Z., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

NO. 44 WEST 21ST-ST.—ELEGANT suite of rooms and very superior accommodations for a first-class family or party, not exceeding three or four in number, in a private family of three adults; references.

TO LET, FURNISHED—TWO OR three rooms, on parlor floor, to one or more gentlemen; also, room on third floor; references exchanged. No. 45 East 13th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN CAN be accommodated with rooms and board in an American family, where there are but few boarders. Apply at 242 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

GENTLEMEN AND WIFE OR PARTIES of single gentlemen, wishing good accommodations with first-class board, can find the same at No. 28 West 12th-st. References required.

A NICE LARGE FURNISHED ROOM, for gentleman; first-class house and location; price $2 per week, No. 216 East 10th-st.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

AN ORGAN OF THE LARGEST class, built for the Plymouth Congregational Church, Chicago, will be exhibited on TUESDAY next, from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M., at the factory of Henry Erben, Nos. 24 and 26 Wooster-st., near Canal. Organists, professors of music, and others, are invited. HENRY ERBEN.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST makers, to rent or sell cheap for cash or on installments. Come and see them at M. M. MERRELL'S Wareroom, No. 8 Union-square (165 4th-av.)

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows.

8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:00 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.
10:40 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua (daily.)
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached, for Rochester and Buffalo, also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for St. Louis via Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will leave at 6 P. M. on Sundays.
11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.
7:00 A. M. and 2 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 6:40 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 6:10 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:40, 7:30, 9:10 and 10:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1870.

RESUMPTION OF THROUGH TRAINS.

The New-Hamburg Bridge having been replaced, all trains will leave Hudson River Depot, 30th-st., as usual.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.
FEB. 9, 1871.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads; fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon every day, (Sundays excepted.)

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

DIVIDENDS.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 8, 1871.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that a cash dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, has this day been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock of this Company, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable at the office of the Company's agents, Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 12 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on the 6th day of March next, to holders who are registered as such at the close of business hours on the 16th inst., at which time the transfer-books will be closed, and reopened for transfer on the 7th day of March next. W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1871.

THE INTEREST AND COUPONS DUE March 1, 1871, on the First Mortgage Gold Bonds of the MONTCLAIR RAILWAY COMPANY will be paid at the office of LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, No. 10 Wall-st., upon presentation, on and after that date, free of Government tax. H. R. LOW, Treasurer.

OFFICE KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY CO., ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 25, 1871.

THE COUPONS ON LAND-GRANT bonds of Union Pacific Railway Company, Eastern Division, (now Kansas Pacific Railway,) due March 1, 1871, and the principal of bonds Nos. 1 to 250 inclusive, maturing at same date, will be paid on and after that date, upon presentation, at the office of Messrs. Dabney, Morgan & Co., No. 53 Exchange-place, New-York. C. S. GREELEY, Treasurer.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A MAN TO CANVASS FOR books and distribute circulars; must be of good address and willing to devote all his time to the business; only an active, intelligent man need apply. Address, with references, and stating wages expected, PUBLISHER, Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS; SHE MUST understand her business thoroughly; City references required. Apply at No. 31 East 36th-st., between the hours of 9 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A PARLOR-MAID, AND TO ASsist in waiting; City references required. Apply at No. 31 East 36th-st., between the hours of 9 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED—CASHIER AND ASSISTANT book-keeper, in a publishing house. Address in handwriting of applicant, stating age, references, qualifications and expectations, Box No. 4,377, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

NINTH WEEK.

EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE, Mr. EDWIN BOOTH as BENEDICK, in Shakespeare's superb comedy of MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING, with Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT as DON PEDRO, and Mr. J. H. McVICKER, who has been specially engaged for the character of DOGBERRY, AND AN EFFICIENT CAST.

Every attention has been paid to the requirements of the play, embracing NEW SCENERY, NEW COSTUMES, APPOINTMENTS, MACHINERY, &c.

Seats secured six days in advance at the theatre, or at its branch ticket-office, at Ditson & Co.'s music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

In rehearsal, Shakespeare's grand tragedy of OTHELLO.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.

THE MANAGEMENT TAKE PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING MR. AND MRS. WM. HORACE LINGARD, Who will commence A brief engagement MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 6, Supported by A magnificent comedy company.

A SILENT PROTECTOR.
LINGARD'S SKETCHES.
DAVY'S LOVE.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.
Immense success of the BLACK CROOK.
THE GREAT MAJILTONS.
THE SIEGRIST MIDGETS.
THE RIZARELLI BROTHERS,
And the GRAND FEATURES Appear.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

MONDAY, MARCH 6.

Last week of the favorite American actor, Mr. E. EDDY.

Production of the beautiful historical drama of the DEAD HEART, in which Mr. E. EDDY will appear. FRIDAY, March 10, BENEFIT of Mr. E. EDDY. MATINEE PERFORMANCE TODAY AT 2 P. M. DEARER THAN LIFE and BOOTS AT THE SWAN. MONDAY, March 13, ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

STEINWAY HALL.

CHRISTINA NILSSON.
TUESDAY, 14th. WEDNESDAY, 15th.
SATURDAY, 18th.

Mr. Max Strakosch respectfully announces the first reappearance in New-York of Mlle. CHRISTINA NILSSON, in Grand Concerts and Oratorio.

TUESDAY, 14th, Grand Miscellaneous Concert.

WEDNESDAY, 15th, first appearance of Mlle. CHRISTINA NILSSON in Haydn's masterwork, THE CREATION.

SATURDAY, 18th, Grand Nilsson Matinee at 2 o'clock.

Mlle. CHRISTINA NILSSON will be assisted by Miss PAULINE CANISSA, Soprano. Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY, Contralto. Signor BRIGNOLI, the distinguished tenor. Mr. GEO. SIMPSON, Tenor; Signor N. VERGER, Baritone; Mr. M. W. WHITNEY, Basso; Mr. HENRY VIEUXTEMPS, Violinist.

The choruses of the Creation will be rendered by THE MENDELSSOHN UNION.

Musical Directors and Conductors, Signor BOSONI and Mr. GEO. BRISTOW.

General Admission, $2; Reserved Seats, $1 and $2 extra, according to location.

The sale of reserved seats for either of the above will commence on Saturday, March 11, at 9 A. M., at the box office of the Hall, at Schirmer's, 701 Broadway, and at 114 Broadway.

Steinway's Pianos are used at all the Nilsson Concerts.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

HELP FOR THE FRENCH.

The last lecture of the present course will be delivered at STEINWAY HALL, TUESDAY EVENING, March 7, 1871, at 8 o'clock, by WENDELL PHILLIPS.

Subject—THE QUESTIONS OF TODAY.

The proceeds of this lecture will be devoted to the relief of the suffering French.

Tickets of admission, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra. For sale at the Library, at E. P. Dutton & Co.'s book-store, No. 713 Broadway, and at the box-office Steinway Hall. CHAS. F. ALLEN, President.

MR. TRENOR'S SOIREE DANSANTE, MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 6, AT 9 P. M. Cards of admission can be had of Mr. TRENOR at his rooms, LYRIC HALL, No. 723 6th-av.

BROADWAY UNDER-GROUND RAILWAY, 260 Broadway, corner Warren, open 10 to 5.

LECTURES.

THE RIGHT REV. JAMES ROOSEVELT BAYLEY, D. D., Bishop of Newark, N. J., will deliver a lecture in the Church of St. Joseph, corner of 6th-av. and West Washington-place, this City, on SUNDAY EVENING, March 12, 1871, commencing at 8 o'clock. Subject—*The Roman Question.* Tickets 50 cents, to be had at the doors of the Church. Proceeds for the benefit of the Sunday-school.

MEETINGS.

PREACHERS FOR THE PEOPLE.

HOW SHALL THEY BE EDUCATED?

A public meeting in the interests of the House of the Evangelists (a Seminary for training missionaries to the masses,) will be held in ASSOCIATION HALL, 4th-av., and 23d-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, March 7, 1871, at 7½ o'clock.

Addresses will be delivered by Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, Rev. ROSWELL D. HITCHCOCK, D. D., Rev. W. A. MUHLENBURG, D. D., and Rev. Dr. TYNG, James M. Brown, Esq., Vice-President of the Board of Trustees, will preside.

REV. H. DYER, D. D.,
REV. J. COTTON SMITH, D. D., } Committee of the Board.
A. G. P. DODGE,
J. PIERPONT MORGAN,
RILEY A. BRICK.

NOTICE.—A PUBLIC MEETING OF THE colored citizens of New-York will be held at Shiloh Church, corner Prince and Marion sts., on MONDAY EVENING, March 6, 1871, to take into consideration the matter of a public demonstration on the 30th inst. in commemoration of the ratification of the Fifteenth Constitutional Amendment.

The public are invited. By the Committee, T. S. W. TITUS, Chairman.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE LOT owners of Green-Wood Cemetery, will be held at the office of the Cemetery, No. 30 Broadway, on Wednesday, the 8th day of March next, at 1 o'clock P. M., to receive the annual report of the Board of Trustees. J. A. PERRY, Secretary and Controller.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Classical, Commercial, English, French and German. No. 40 Washington-square, (south,) GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL.

Prepares boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms. For references and particulars see circular, to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, at Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. For both sexes. Seventeen Professors and Teachers. Nine Departments. Term opens April 3. Address Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., President.

A FIRST-CLASS SEMINARY FOR BOTH SEXES—Board, furnished room, tuition, penmanship, washing, fuel, gymnastics, $200 per year. Address T. HANLON, Pennington, N. J.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding-school for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MRS. T. N. CAULFIELD AND MISS PARROTT.—Boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 124 East 61st-st., between Lexington and 4th-avs. Terms from time of entrance.

MOUNT PLEASANT INSTITUTE.—Private classes for boys, Amherst, Mass.; established 1846. H. C. NASH, A. M., Principal.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, 5TH-AV., CORNER OF 28TH-ST. 17th year. Second Session. Commences Feb. 1.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y. —For both sexes; term begins April 6. S. F. FROST, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, SHARON, Conn.; Spring term opens March 27. Rev. H. D. GARDNER, Principal.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING CLASSES

For ladies, gentlemen or children. Mornings, afternoons or evenings. Now receiving pupils. At No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st., or No. 681 5th-av. SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

ACADEMY OF DANCING.

Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., (Reservoir-square.) Mr. TRENOR will form new classes every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 4 and 8 P. M., until May.

MARBLE MANTELS.

S. KLABER & CO., NOS. 217-223 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Marble and Marbleized Mantels, Monuments, Head-stones, new original designs; cheapest in City.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND Marbleizing Works, 134 and 136 E. 18th-st., offers 500 marble and marbleized mantels, all complete. Monuments, table-tops, &c., at prices that defy competition.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $9, $12, $15, up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

MILLINERY.

OPENING—MRS. A. BURDETTE SMITH'S Pattern Bazaar, No. 914 Broadway, near 20th-st., TUESDAY and balance of this week, day and evening; everything beautiful, and changed trimmed patterns. Send for circular.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES YESTERDAY.

TOTAL ABSTINENCE.

Denial of the Proposition that We Are Morally Bound Not to Use Intoxicating Liquors—Sermon by Rev. Dr. J. T. Duryea, of Brooklyn.

Rev. Dr. J. T. DURYEA, pastor of the Classon-avenue Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn, in the course of a sermon recently, on "Asceticism," took occasion to make some rather critical remarks on the position occupied by the more enthusiastic total abstainers of the present period, and added that he would this week define more thoroughly his position on the subject. The result of the announcement was that his church (which, by the bye, is one of the most cheerful and pleasant in the city) was completely filled with eager listeners yesterday morning. He chose for his text the sixteenth verse of the third chapter of the First Epistle of Peter, and the second verse of the fourth chapter of Second Corinthians, "Having a good conscience," "commending ourselves to every man's conscience in the sight of God." The Doctor, by way of introduction, referred to the remarks made by him on the preceding Sunday, on the subject of asceticism, and stated that the conclusion arrived at was, that the self-denial of the ascetic spirit was a thing not required as a duty, but practiced on the ground of expediency. The failure to observe this distinction had, he said, given rise to endless denunciations and persecutions by fanatics, who being completely absorbed by the importance, in their own eyes, of their particular hobbies, could see neither right nor reason on the side of those who took a different and in most cases a broader and sounder view of matters. Asceticism, he said, consists in the denial to any of the proper appetites exercise upon their proper objects, for some reason aside from duty. The most ridiculous form of it is seen when a man denies his appetites their proper enjoyment, in order that he may, as an end in itself, surrender enjoyment. This is frequently done from false views of the Divine character, and from an absurd conception of the mode of human growth in the favor of God. Some men, again, practice asceticism because they believe it is related to purity of life. They desire to be righteous, and therefore separate themselves from all such indulgence of the senses and the social affections as might interfere with sound thought and protracted devotion. This asceticism is a grade better than the former, because it is not founded upon a misapprehension of the character of God, and is not looked upon as an end, but as a means to an end. There is still another form of asceticism in which much of the modern spirit finds itself ranged, which does not contend that God requires man to surrender the enjoyment of his proper appetites; it does not consider that the surrender of these appetites will minister to the improvement of his character. Nor does it hold that the prudent use of anything which God has created can possibly damage the character of the user in the sight of the Creator. but, in the spirit of this asceticism, men do deem it expedient for the good of others to surrender the use of some things which they hold they have a perfect right to use. This, however, it may be added, is not, strictly speaking, asceticism, as the term is used at present. Therefore, that the subject may be more thoroughly understood, the following general principles are laid down: There is in man a faculty called conscience; it is similar to a faculty in God, which may be called His conscience; it is the faculty which, surveying certain actions, pronounces them to be right or wrong, and with this perception comes also the judgment of obligation. When the conscience perceives that a thing is right, it also decides that it should be done, and vice versa. Conscience is the same in all men and in God. Whatever He judges to be right conscience judges to be right. There is but one conscience, and that is universal; represented in many forms, it is the same in all. Even God must appeal to our conscience in order to awaken the perception of the fact that a thing is right. All consciences perceive the same thing to be right or wrong, so that at last we are brought to acknowledge the truth of the maxim, "Vox populi, vox Dei." When men differ, it is not in the perception of principles, but in their application. There are certain things that are neither right nor wrong, that is, they are indifferent before conscience. Whether I shall eat one kind of food or another is a matter totally indifferent before conscience, and so with many other of the social habits. It may, however, be stated that, in one sense, all things which are not wrong are right. Thus I am not bound to do that which is indifferent; yet if I choose to do some such action, my conscience may commend me for doing so. If, for instance, I choose to rise with the sun, no man shall say I do wrong—it is right in the sense that it is not wrong; but I have no right to condemn my neighbor for not rising at the same time. Still, things that are indifferent in themselves may be so related to other things that are wrong that they must be forbidden, or things indifferent may be so related to other things which are right that they must be done. For instance, it is purely indifferent (considering the action by itself) whether I make a bonfire in my field or not; but if the field is situated near to my neighbor's house, and the wind be blowing in that direction, the action, relatively considered, may become wrong; it may become my duty rather to die of cold than to peril my neighbor's dwelling. Whatever is right in itself is right in all ages, under all circumstances, and in all parts of the universe. It is right to love God in heaven and in earth, in the first century and in the nineteenth. It is wrong to lie in heaven, earth or hell, in one century as well as in another. Therefore, nothing that is right can ever be done on the ground of expediency. Nothing that is wrong can be done on the ground of expediency. That which is right must be done because it is right, and for no other reason, and that which is wrong must be shunned because it is wrong. Expediency can only be applied in cases of indifference. Virtue does not consist in rightness or wrongness of action. There must be a clear conception of the case, and then the motives that actuate determine the virtue or sin of the action. I would rather, for that reason, have a man with a good conscience doing wrong than an unconscientious man doing right—because there is but one mode of developing our moral nature, and that is by the use of the conscience; so that the man who stakes his all on conscience only requires to have his eyes open in order to do right continually, while the latter recognizes no moral responsibility. COLERIDGE says that the majority of people called good live in a twilight between virtue and vice. There is no virtue in any action which stands undecided in the moral judgment. In laying down our principles, we must do so in such a manner that we will be able to apply them in all similar cases. If a principle be right, we must carry it out in all its obligations, or be inconsistent. If then you wish to stand by a principle, never declare it to be a principle of universal right unless it can always be maintained as such, and never put that which is right upon the ground of expediency, nor expediency upon the ground of right. At this point the Doctor referred to the current objections to the opera and theatre, and said that there was neither virtue in attending or in shunning these favorite amusements. It is simply a question of expediency. For myself, he said, I never attend them because their influence, on the whole, does not appear to me to be of the most healthy character. Yet the various elements of amusement there presented, when gained under other circumstances, may be of the most commendable kind. In conclusion he referred to the question of total abstinence, and said, I am not here to advocate temperance especially, for it is the very essence of Gospel principle. I am not here to advocate that any of you should pledge yourselves by writing to temperance, for any man that has a good conscience is pledged to it without any document. Nor am I here to oppose total abstinence; but I am here to call things by their right names. If I practice total abstinence without knowing it to be right, there is no virtue in it. If I do it because some church says it ought to be done or some individual says so, there is no virtue in the action. I must first settle the question in my mind whether it be a matter of right or purely a consideration of expediency. Now, before considering this point, let me say that as far as the so-called temperance advocates are concerned, no matter how much good they may do, I shall never join hands with them if they adopt any principle of interpretation which denies any truth taught in God's Word; because no matter what the immediate benefits might be, the end must of necessity be evil. This subject has to be looked at in two lights. First, as purely pertaining to me as an individual, and secondly, as relating to society in general. Now, suppose I am placed upon a desert island, and I find vines growing. I pluck the clusters and eat the grapes; or, preserving the juice, I permit it to ferment and make wine, and then when Winter comes I should drink it. Would my conscience say it is wrong to drink it? I believe it would not. It would undoubtedly answer, "You are permitted to drink that wine." Or, taking out my Bible, I should find that among the special excellencies of the land promised to the people of God, was that "it was the land of the olive and the vine," and that in all the strict regimen prescribed for the Jews, there is not a word uttered against the moderate use of wine. I find that it was a universal custom among the people to drink it, and there was not a word said against it, either by leader or law-giver. I find, moreover, that certain persons took vows not to drink wine. Now, vows are of the nature of promises to do things that are not required by moral law; therefore, it was not required to abstain from wine. I find that the priests were forbidden to take wine when on duty, clearly implying that they were at liberty to use it when off duty. Now I cannot believe that a thing which God made and permitted to be used can be in itself an accursed thing nor the use of it prudently, sinful. To hold the contrary would require me to deny the teaching of my conscience—universal conscience—and the plain evidence of the Word of God. The speaker here introduced several quotations from the Scriptures strongly sustaining his position—among others the passage representing the Savior as one who not only made wine but in contradistinction to John the Baptist—as one who at times drank it. The object of this discourse, however, he added, was not to dissuade men from being total abstainers, but to show them that the whole question is one of expediency, and that on that ground only can it be discussed.

CHURCH EDIFICATION.

Anniversary Sermon by the Pastor, Rev. E. W. Hitchcock—He Resigns the Pastorate of the Fourteenth-Street Presbyterian Church.

A large congregation assembled in the Fourteenth-street Presbyterian Church, corner of Second-avenue, yesterday morning, to listen to the fifth anniversary sermon of the pastor, Rev. E. W. HITCHCOCK. The text was taken from the second verse and third chapter of Revelations: "Be watchful, and strengthen the things which remain."

After tracing the history of the ancient Church of Sardis, to which the exhortation was first addressed, in its prosperity and decline, and of the city from which it derived its name, before and after its capture by Cyrus, its subsequent subjection to Roman authority and Saracen rule, and its present utter desolation, the preacher regarded the text in its wider application, and as addressed to Christians and Christian churches everywhere, and proceeded to show the importance of "watchfulness," and of strengthening everything that is good in the individual soul and in the Church, as against the assaults of evil and a tendency to decay. Watchfulness was defined as the opposite of heedlessness, inattention, indifference. It implies an active state of the soul, a state of wakeful consciousness. As used in the text it includes the vigilant application of the faculties to the claims of prudence, and to the determination and discharge of duty. It is the spirit of holy caution and active circumspection, directed to the detection of danger, the evidence of evil, the improvement of privilege and the discharge of obligation. The necessity for such watchfulness, and the advantages of it, were traced out in the various relations of life. It was shown that the Christian pastor needs to exercise it, and every private church member, the Christian parent and teacher, and citizen, and statesmen, and the loss and perils of neglect were pointed out.

Under the second part of the text, was enforced the duty of strengthening the individual Christian graces, knowledge, love, hope, faith, joy, zeal, courage; and the method and means of building up a Christian character and developing and perfecting the individual graces were unfolded. Next, applying the exhortation to the collective church addressed, reference was made to the depletions constantly going on in our City churches, owing to the contour of the island, the encroachment of business, and the migratory character of our population; and the necessity of constantly strengthening the things which remain, in order to keep up the church in point of numbers, influence and general prosperity to the level it has occupied. This cannot be done without hearty co-operation, earnest and persevering effort, and some self-sacrifice, and a good degree of cheerful confidence. There is danger that as the circle of personal friends and co-workers grows smaller, and the responsibility upon them grows heavier, instead of nerving themselves for greater effort, and inviting and welcoming others to co-operate with them, they begin to count the vacant places, and to think of and long for those who have gone, and prepare to follow them, or lose heart and relinquish effort, and think nothing can be accomplished. What should be done is this: The fresh workmen should at once assume responsibility, and be welcomed to it by those who have longer borne the heat and burden of the day. There is too much modesty in the majority of the newcomers. They tarry too long in the background. They are content with too low seats in the synagogue, and persist in occupying them, when the Master distinctly says "come up higher."

Another mistake is often made by those intrusted with the Church work. They are too conservative. Old methods are clung too and persisted in when new and better methods might be adopted, and should be, and must be before the work can be efficiently done. If the Church were more quick to learn, she would be more apt to teach. There is little to hope from any system that makes itself the foe of progress. While change is not necessarily improvement, we may not look for stereotyped perfection in anything merely human. The principle that should prevail in all Church work is this: sanctify every agency that promises good, and then use it for God's glory.

Reviewing the history of his five years' pastorate, the preacher spoke of his coming to the church, and of his welcome, of the sorrows and the joys they had shared, and their mutual labors. It was stated that 263 had been added to the church, 149 by letter and 114 upon confession of their faith; that 154 had been dismissed, and 30 had died. Forty thousand dollars had been expended for the current expenses of the church, and an equal amount given to benevolent and charitable objects. A brief history was given of the mission work of the church in the City, and of the missionary spirit in the Home Sunday-school, which had manifested itself in giving over $5,000 in five years for Sunday-school and mission work in the West. The relative financial prosperity of the church was demonstrated by the fact that the income from pew rentals had been larger than for any five consecutive years in the history of the church; that they had averaged twenty per cent. higher than for the previous fifteen years, twenty-five per cent. higher than for the five years preceding the present pastorate, and fifty per cent. higher than the year immediately preceding it. Two new agencies—recently organized and brought into the service of the church, the Ladies' Benevolent Circle and the Young People's Christian Association—were recommended to the faithful support of the church and congregation. Next followed brief biographical notices of prominent members of the church who had been removed by death. After which the congregation were startled by the announcement by the pastor of his purpose to resign his pastorate, and the appointment of a meeting for Tuesday evening to take action upon his resignation. No reasons for this step were assigned; but of the affection of the people for their pastor, and the relative prosperity of the church during his ministry there can be no question.

METHODIST MISSIONS.

A New Methodist Mission Opened—Sketch of the Society—Addresses of Ministers Present.

Yesterday afternoon the City Sunday School and Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church transferred one of its Mission societies from No. 283 Avenue B, where it had worshiped since 1866, to new and convenient quarters at No. 647 East Sixteenth-street, near Avenue C. The little chapel, which is called the Cornell Mission—in honor of the late President of the Society—was crowded, and short addresses were delivered by Rev. J. S. Willis, of Hedding M. E. Church, and Rev. W. McAlister, of Allen-street; Messrs. Jas. H. Pelton, Secretary of the Society; C. H. Applegate, one of its managers, and Rev. W. Ross and Dr. Marks, missionaries of the Society.

The Mission was opened first in the Fall of 1866, and early in 1867 a "class" was organized with three probationers. The Sunday-school has always had from 55 to 300 children in attendance. Over 200 conversions have been reported, and at one time 74 probationers were awaiting admission. But they have never remained very long. Generally they remain not longer than a year, and then go to Seventeenth-street, or to St. Paul's. This Mission, in the difficulties which it has overcome, has demonstrated the tenacity of Methodist efforts, and the futility of trying to make brick without straw. Mr. Ross said he had frequently advised the Missionary Society to give up the Mission, or to find a better place for it. About two years ago a committee was appointed to provide a better place, but they were unable to do so until lately. The late Mr. W. W. CORNELL had purchased two lots in Sixteenth-street, with the design of building a neat chapel thereon for this Mission, and hence it adopted his name. Had he lived the work would have been completed, but it now remains as an inspiration to others to finish his work.

Rev. Mr. WILLIS spoke grandly on the magnitude of the Society's work and the efficiency of the means employed by it. The missionary principle, he said, is bound to succeed until this world is brought to Christ, and any man with sympathy for the cause cannot look around him and see so many still without Christ, and not be inspired to go to work at once. In speaking of the ability of the Church to do the Lord's work, he said they had not yet seen a tithe of what can be done. Not a thousandth part of the prayer, money, labor, sacrifice of the Church has yet been given. Take the Bible distribution, for instance. At the present rate it will require two hundred years to place a Bible in the hands of the heathen. But the money spent every year in the United States for tobacco or rum would do this, and send a living preacher to every community. If the twenty millions of vital Christians in this world save $25 a year from their luxurious extravagance, they could put a Bible in the hand of every heathen man and woman, and leave 66 cents over to send it to them. There are five hundred thousand heathen in this City who might have the Gospel preached to them at their homes every year, if five thousand Methodist men and women would give twelve days in a year to visiting and preaching to them. And if the Baptists, Presbyterians, Episcopalians and other evangelical denominations should undertake the same work, the heathen of this City might be reached with the Gospel once a week. This work he urged the Christians present to undertake, and thus to push onward toward the Millennium. Mr. WILLIS closed with the lines, "Let us then be up and doing," &c.

Mr. PELTON, being the only officer of the Missionary Society present, was then introduced, and made a few remarks on the inspiration of the life and character of the late W. W. CORNELL in this mission work.

Rev. Mr. MCALISTER, in a few humorous comments, introduced the subject of raising $600 to pay off the indebtedness of the chapel, which has cost $589, and in complimenting the Sunday-school for its sweet songs, predicted that in less than five years the children would be the choirs in all their churches, and the quartets who now undertake to do the singing for saints—and such singing—would have to retire. Nearly the whole amount asked for was subscribed before the services closed.

OTHER SERVICES.

Services of Song—Address to Young Men by Rev. G. F. Krotel, D. D.

Association Hall was well filled last evening by an audience who participated in a service of song, under the direction of Mr. THEODORE E. PERKINS. The proceedings opened with the singing of hymn No. 20, "Christmas," the whole congregation keeping time with the organ. Other hymns to the number of six followed in succession. Mr. PERKINS' opinion of the singing was that it was too draggy, too slow, requiring more decision, but as the services are to be continued on Sunday evenings until further notice, the audience no doubt will get over the defects pointed out by Mr. PERKINS.

Rev. J. F. KROTEL, D. D., next made a short address to young men, taking for his text the fifth chapter and eighteenth and nineteenth verses of St. Paul's Epistle to the Ephesians:

> "And be ye not drunk with wine wherein is excess, but be filled with the Spirit.
>
> Speaking to yourself in psalms and hymns and spiritual songs. Singing and making melody in your heart to the Lord."

He said that among the many works of darkness mentioned by the Apostle he singled out drunkenness as the fruitful cause of numerous evils. Drink led men into all kinds of contaminations; still they supped the cup because the spirit is excited by its use, instead of seeking such exhilaration they should seek the Spirit of God and the fountain of living water which they could quaff. How often had they heard bacchanalian songs ringing in their ears, but when the Christian was filled with the Spirit of God he was nobly engaged when he sung the praises of the Creator. Unless the lips sung from the heart the singing was not what it should be. While others sung ribald songs let them sing the praises of Jehovah, so that they might be admitted with the angels and archangels to sing the praises of God in heaven.

Discourse by an African Prince at Shiloh Church.

Rev. JACOB VON BRUNN, an African Prince, addressed the congregation of Rev. Dr. GARNET's church, on Prince-street, last evening. His father is the King of Grand Bassa, a province of Liberia, having an ocean front of 500 and a depth of 100 miles, with a population of 290,000. He came here to learn of the many advantages of civilization, with the view of benefiting his subjects thereby. His personal appearance is quite prepossessing. He is about five feet in stature, of a slight figure, has gray hair, expressive eyes, a jet-black complexion, well-shaped head and regular features. He speaks and writes our language with remarkable ease. His earnestness, modest dignity and intelligence charm all who meet him. His text was from Ephesians, third chapter and eighteenth verse. His history was epitomized thus: When quite young he was educated by some missionaries, became a Christian minister, and labored to elevate his heathen subjects. He graphically set forth their pitiable condition of ignorance, idolatry, and immorality, and earnestly pleaded that the American people would receive a number of his African subjects and educate them in various scientific and mechanical branches, to go back and in turn propagate knowledge in their native land. Rev. Dr. GARNET stated that the Prince was a man of authority and wealth in Africa, and came here only to ask for the civilization of his people. Rev. Dr. PINNEY gave an account of his acquaintance with the Prince in Africa during thirty years past, and said that he was the most available man to secure the elevation of his race.

The Bible—Lecture by Rev. Hugh Flattery.

"The Bible" was the theme of a discourse delivered, last night, at the Roman Catholic Church of the Holy Innocents to a very large audience, by Rev. HUGH FLATTERY, for the benefit of the parish. At the beginning of his address he referred to the estimation in which the sacred book is held by all the various denominations of the Christian Church, the majority of them regarding it as the teacher of all truth, and professing to be ruled by it always. Then he drew the line of demarcation between the light in which Roman Catholics looked upon it as contra-distinguished from that already mentioned. He contended that the Bible was, after all, but an imperfect history in itself, and entitled in no way to be regarded as the teacher of either natural or supernatural truth. It never taught religion, said he, as it is claimed to do nowadays, for ere the book was written at all the establishment of Christianity had been completed by Christ, its foundation surely laid, and the holy apostles empowered to go forth to preach the Gospel, endowed with the blessed spirit of God. It was in the forty-first year of the Christian era that the first evangelist began to write the sacred history of the divinity of Christ and his mission. From that day onward to the dark days of persecution, when nearly every trace of these writings was destroyed, through these long and evil years the Church had prospered without the Bible. Since then, the world's record of religion and heathenism does not tell of a nation converted by its means alone. It never was intended to be a teacher of the truth. It is speechless and powerless to defend itself from the attacks of atheists and skeptics. It is closed to the blind, deaf and ignorant, and so obscure even to the most intelligent that it gives rise to endless disputes and the dozens of dissonant sects among the non-Catholic churches. Again all things needed by and known to Christians are not contained therein, for we see that it is insufficient for Unitarians, Episcopalians and ourselves. The strongest argument against its being all-sufficient to the Christian is the fact that its many versions have been pronounced and found, from time to time, grossly erroneous, and furnishing endless ground of difference and dispute to learned men since the so-called Reformation. Having thus claimed to have established the inaccuracy of "the Protestant Bible," the lecturer closed by asserting and explaining that none but Roman Catholics understood or possessed the correct version of the Scriptures.

DEEDS OF BLOOD.

The Lawless Let Loose upon the Sabbath Day—Probable Murder in First-Avenue—A Negro Dangerously Stabbed—An Italian's Revenge—Brutal Assault upon a Woman—Serious Street Affrays.

Yesterday there were several deadly affrays, and that murder was not done outright was due rather to accident than design. The more serious of these affairs are given below in the order in which they were reported at Police Head-quarters:

At about 7 o'clock in the evening DAVID PURNELL, a colored man, thirty years of age, employed on board the schooner *Mary Farr*, now lying at Pier No. 34 North River, was assaulted on board the vessel by THOMAS MILLS, also colored, and also employed on board, who stabbed him in the head and arm, inflicting wounds which were declared to be dangerous by the surgeon who was called to attend the wounded man. The Police arrived at the scene in time to arrest MILLS, who was taken to the Leonard-street Police Station-house, where he was locked up to await the result of the injuries. PURNELL was taken to the Park Hospital.

While JOSEPH MAGENTY, twenty-six years of age, who lives at No. 154 Norfolk-street, was sitting in his room at 8 o'clock last evening he was suddenly attacked by CÆSAR CARDOZA, an Italian, with whom he had had a difficulty, who, gliding stealthily up behind the sitting man, plunged a stiletto into his back and then ran out quickly, and has not since been found, although Sergt. MURPHY, with several officers of the Tenth Precinct, have been in diligent pursuit of him. The wounded man was taken to the Eldridge-street Police Station, where his hurt was found not to be dangerous, and after it had been dressed he returned to his home. It was believed that CARDOZO had accomplices, and IGNATUS PASTNI, of No. 23 Roosevelt-street, was arrested at a late hour on suspicion of having been concerned in the affair.

CATHARINE GALLAGHER, who is an infirm woman, sixty-five years of age, living at No. 34 Jackson-street, was brutally assaulted at her home by one CATHARINE MCCARTHY, who, being armed with a hatchet, inflicted several wounds upon her. In this case, also, the assailant escaped before the arrival of the Police, and has not yet been arrested. The injured woman was taken to the Thirteenth Precinct Station-house, where her wounds were dressed, after which she was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

When passing the corner of Avenue A and Eleventh-street yesterday afternoon JEREMIAH MURPHY, of No. 320 East Eleventh-street, was assaulted by a party of unknown ruffians, one of whom struck him on the head with a club, but with no more serious result than a slight cut. All the assailants escaped, and after the wound of MURPHY had been dressed at the Seventeenth Precinct Station-house, he went home without assistance.

DANIEL WILSON, who is reported by the Police to have no home, was found in the streets yesterday afternoon intoxicated and with a serious cut on the forehead, which he said had been caused by a brick thrown at him by some unknown person. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital by the Police.

The most serious of these affrays, as it will certainly have a fatal result, occurred at 5½ P. M. in the saloon of HENRY SCHMIDT, No. 845 First-avenue. At that hour a party of seven young men, who were probably partially intoxicated, entered the saloon and called for drinks, which were furnished them, and they then refused to pay for them. ISRAEL SCHMIDT, a brother of the proprietor, who had waited upon them, insisting upon being paid, the gang suddenly made an assault upon him, and, as he was defending himself as well as he could against such overwhelming odds, one of the party drew a revolver, and taking deliberate aim, fired at the unfortunate man, who fell unconscious to the floor with the bullet in his brain. The assassins fled from the saloon at the same instant that their victim fell, and when aid arrived a moment later the dying man was alone. Dr. BURTON was instantly called, and soon arrived, but upon probing the wound he found the bullet imbedded in the brain, and declared that the man was beyond the reach of human aid. Information of the murder was speedily carried to the Fifty-ninth-street Police Station, and Capt. GUNNER immediately dispatched several officers in pursuit of the marauders who were seen in the neighborhood, and of whom descriptions were furnished. During the evening Detective LAMBRECHT arrested one PATRICK MURRAY, a boatman, nineteen years of age, who is believed to have been the ringleader in the tragedy, if not the person who actually fired the shot, and he is locked up to await the investigation to be made today by the Coroner. The affair caused intense excitement throughout the vicinity, and every exertion is being made to bring all concerned in it to justice. At a late hour last night the wounded man was still alive, but there was no hope that he would survive more than a few hours.

THE COMYN MYSTERY.

Body of the Missing Man Found in the North River.

At noon yesterday the body of MORRIS COMYN was found in the North River, at the foot of Chambers-street, and, being immediately taken in charge by the Third Precinct Police, Coroner KEENAN was notified of the fact, at his residence, but, it being Sunday afternoon, nothing could be done in the case until this morning. A full account of the mysterious and suspicious disappearance of COMYN on the 18th of February last appeared in the TIMES of yesterday, together with the action of the Jersey City authorities in causing the arrest of PATRICK HENNESSEY, who was with deceased when he was last seen alive, and who could give no satisfactory account of his disappearance.

The finding of the body of COMYN settles the question of his death, but nothing else, as there are no external marks of violence upon the body sufficient to indicate that he had been foully dealt with. There is a slight abrasion on the forehead such as would naturally have been received by the body being washed by the motion of the water against the timbers of the pier. So far, therefore, as external marks indicate, the deceased accidentally fell or was pushed from the pier and was drowned; but the post-mortem examination, which will be held today, may tell a different story, or it may fully confirm the present impression that the death was the result of accident rather than of foul play. The case will be fully investigated by the Coroner, and for this purpose the body is yet retained by the authorities, although the friends were anxious to remove it yesterday to the residence of a brother of the deceased in Williamsburg.

PUBLIC RECORDS IN DANGER.

The New Story on the Register's Building Not Fire-Proof—$140,000 Thrown Away—Something for Property-Holders to Think of.

In March, two years ago, a bill passed the Legislature appropriating $140,000 for the purpose of adding an additional story to the Register's Office. Today this work is not only uncompleted, but that portion performed has been done in a slovenly manner, and with as poor material as the marble in the new Court-house. For several years the invaluable public documents stored in this receptacle have accumulated to such an extent that additional room was necessary. For this purpose the old building was tinkered up and a wooden roof covered with tin, placed on the newly-constructed story. After the Controller moved to his commodious quarters in the new Court-house, the second-story apartments were abandoned to the Registry Office, which now occupies the basement of the building. A cheap, miserable, wooden staircase was run up to connect these two floors, which is not only composed of the most inflammable material, but has no pretensions either to architectural beauty or easy accessibility, as those desiring to go to the top floor are obliged to take a very circuitous route to get there. On the floor lately occupied by the Controller are at present a number of book-racks, the partitions of which are made of pine wood, and only extend half way to the rear of the case. Many of these partitions are cracked, and the racks in every way are very unsuitable, both to preserve the books from dust and fire. These apologies for racks could be purchased for $500, and allow a good percentage to the carpenter, not cabinet-maker, who made them. For such valuable documents fire-proof racks should have been made. These could be bought for, at least, $20,000, and the public would rest assured that deeds involving almost every foot of land on Manhatan Island were not in danger of being burnt. From this story to the new addition, there runs a narrow stairs, made of iron, which did service during the Controller's occupation. Mounting this straightened contrivance, the visitor finds himself in a large apartment, floored with yellow pine, and above is the wooden roof, braced with iron rods, and as cheaply constructed as that of a Mulberry-street tenement-house. About the centre of the floor is a stove, with a straggling, bronzed-colored pipe, that looks as if courting gravitation, and might some night come in contact with the wooden floor, and give the Fire Department considerable occupation in extinguishing the flames, and the lawyers the richest harvest of litigation ever yet reaped in the City of New-York. The whole building is not worth $200,000 as it stands at present; and if the appropriation of $140,000 had been properly expended, fire-proof book-racks, stairs and roof could be made, and fifty per cent. left to the contractor. The books at present are very much neglected, and those on each side of the imposing staircase as "aforesaid" are covered with dust, rubbish and plaster. While the workmen were engaged in making the new addition, no care was taken of these valuable documents, and not a covering was placed over them to keep out the dust that necessarily arises in building operations.

More Difficulty With Morris and Essex Commuters—A Lively Scene.

The troubles of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company with its commuters have not ended. On Saturday evening a commotion occurred upon a car of the 5:10 Bloomfield train from New-York, which nearly rose to the dignity of a first-class riot. Mr. EDWARD MORAN, a well-known resident of Montclair, presented his commutation ticket to the conductor, Mr. SHIELDS, and refused to pay fare, although the figure denoting the day of the month had been canceled. Mr. MORAN had ridden once over the road during the day, besides coming from Montclair to Bloomfield on a return trip. But he had one ride from Hoboken to Newark yet due him, and after paying for the passage of his wife and two children who were with him, refused to pay his own. Conductor SHIELDS said he must obey the orders of his superiors and eject him from the train. Mr. MORAN invited him to the attempt, and when SHIELDS undertook it, he knocked him down. One by one the brakemen of the train came to SHIELDS' assistance, and were in turn deposited in the aisle by the redoubtable MORAN. He was finally overcome, partly by the assistance of some Bloomfield men—who have an old-fashioned village quarrel of long standing with the men of Montclair—and was put out upon the "meadows." He made several attempts to get upon the train, and so enraged his Bloomfield enemies, that Mr. DRAPER, a wealthy citizen of that village, shouted, "Hang him, hang him," in ungovernable fury. Finally, the train moved on, and left MORAN to walk three miles over the meadows to Newark.

Fatal Railroad Accident—A Train on the Wrong Track.

PATRICK COLLINS, a track-walker on the New-Jersey Railroad, was run over and killed by an Adams Express train, between 4 and 5 o'clock yesterday morning, at the west side of the Hackensack bridge, Jersey City. It appears that the midnight train from New-York to Newark was thrown off the track at East Newark, and the Adams Express train took the wrong track. The engineer states that when he saw COLLINS on the track he blew the whistle several times, but it is supposed that COLLINS, not expecting a train on that track, coming east, considered himself on the safe side of the road. The locomotive struck him with great force, hurling him several yards. He fell on a pile of iron, and died in a short time afterward. He leaves a wife and family. Coroner VOLHARDT will hold an inquest.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The last series of Dr. MCCOSH's lectures before the Union Theological Seminary will begin this evening, (March 6,) at the Madison-square Presbyterian Church. The subject of these lectures will be Christianity, and in the first the reverend doctor will refer to the life of Christ as written by M. RENAN. These lectures are free to the public, and will all be delivered in Rev. Dr. ADAMS' church.

At an early hour this morning a fire occurred in the premises of DANIEL SCHAEFFER, No. 1,504 Third-avenue, doing a damage of $1,000 to his stock of shoes, and $300 to the building. CHRISTIAN STATFLER occupied the upper portion of the house as a dwelling, and suffered a loss of $300 in damage to furniture.

The funeral of Mr. EDGAR A. PURDY, late Librarian of the Law Library, took place yesterday. A large number of the friends of the deceased assembled at the house, No. 340 West Eleventh-street, where funeral services were conducted by Rev. Mr. BRUNER, of the Christopher-street Baptist Church. The cortege then formed, and proceeded to the Marble Cemetery, on Second-avenue, where funeral services were performed by W. M. BURNAPP, of Pyramid Lodge No. 490 F. A. M., and by E. Past Prelate H. F. PHILLIPS, of Manhattan Commandery No. 31. The members of Pyramid Lodge and Manhattan Commandery attended in uniform. The body was temporarily placed in the vault at Marble Cemetery.

Yesterday, GEORGE W. DRAKE, a collector in the employ of WM. A. TYLER, No. 18 West-street, was committed at the Tombs Police Court in default of $1,000 bail, upon a charge of embezzling $20 belonging to his employer. JOHN FLYNN, of No. 14 Baxter-street, was also committed on a charge of brutally beating his wife.

Bishop ODENHEIMER visited the churches under his charge in Orange, yesterday, and administered confirmation in each. In the morning he visited St. Mark's, in the afternoon, Christ Church and Grace Church. In the evening, large congregations were in attendance at each.

The new school-house on Adams-street, Hoboken, will be formally opened today. The Mayor and Common Council will be present. This is the first school building which has been erected under the control of the city authorities.

A missionary collection of $3,000 was taken up in Washington-square M. E. Church, Rev. A. H. WYATT, pastor, yesterday.

BROOKLYN.

A young German named HERMAN ZIMMER was yesterday arrested on a charge of stealing pocket-knives and spectacles, valued in all at $2, from Mrs. MARY SCHENKENBERG. When taken to the Sixth Precinct Station-house by Detective SHORT, the prisoner exhibited to Capt. MULLEN a certificate of marriage, which was legal proof that he had also stolen the beautiful daughter of Mrs. SCHENKENBERG, and holding up the certificate before the Captain's astonished eyes, he asked, in a spirit of bravado, "How is that for high, Cap?" HERMAN and his certificate were both locked up, and Justice EAMES will see to the case this morning.

The Republican primary election in the Thirteenth Ward, originally set down for tonight, has been postponed until Monday evening next, so that the Committee having charge of it, under direction of the General Committee, may have abundant time to examine the enrollment books. There are several factions in the Ward—once the Republican banner Ward—and the purpose of the primary is to settle the conflicting interests by giving all legal voters a chance to be heard.

JAMES BILLON, a shoemaker, residing at the corner of Flushing-avenue and Bartlett-street, was conveyed to the Fourth-street Station-house, yesterday, with his head terribly cut and his person covered with blood. He refused to tell the Police the cause of his injuries, but demanded surgical aid, and this was rendered by Police-Surgeon CREAMER, who afterward sent the man to his home.

At 12 o'clock on Saturday night the sash and blind factory of JOHN CARR, No. 491 Carroll-street, was discovered to be on fire, and before the flames could be extinguished damage to the amount of $3,000 was done to the stock and building. Insured in the Imperial Insurance Company of New-York for $1,000. The fire is believed to have been of incendiary origin.

As the congregation were leaving the Pacific-street M. E. Church yesterday, after morning service, a Mrs. MCCALMAN was jostled by the crowd and fell upon the steps, sustaining a fracture of one of the bones in the left ankle. Mrs. MCCALMAN is over eighty years of age, and the accident will doubtless prove to be very serious, if not fatal.

LONG ISLAND.

On Saturday afternoon as one of the late boats of the East River Ferry Company was leaving Hunter's Point for James-slip, a father and son undertook to overtake it. The father reached the deck, but the son, a boy of ten or twelve years, who held the hand of his father was not so fortunate, and struck the bows of the boat. As he had the hand of the father, he did not fall into the water, but remained suspended over it. The wildest excitement prevailed for a short time. A number of men saved the man and prevented him from being drawn overboard, until one of the deck-hands managed to throw a rope around the boy, by which he was drawn on deck.

J. MITCHELL, nephew of Hon. S. J. MITCHELL, of Manhassett, was thrown from his carriage while returning from the Court-house to his home last week, and seriously injured. One of his legs was broken and he was otherwise severely bruised.

NEW-JERSEY.

Early yesterday morning JOHN WILKINSON and MICHAEL DERVIN were arrested in Jersey City on a charge of breaking and entering the residence of JAMES MCCANE, on Colgate-street. The accused will have a hearing this morning.

JOHN GORDON and JOHN EBERT, butchers, were arrested, yesterday afternoon, on a charge of carting bones through the streets of Jersey City in violation of a city ordinance. They were committed to await an examination today.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 4—2½ P. M.—Consols 91¾ for money; 91¾@91⅞ for the account. American Securities easier. United States 5-20 bonds, 1862, 92¼; 1865, 92; 1867, 91; 10-40s, 90¼. Stocks—Erie, 19; Illinois Central, 109½; Atlantic and Great Western, 30¼.

LIVERPOOL, March 4—2½ P. M.—COTTON closed dull with a downward tendency. Middling Uplands, 7¼d.@7⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 7½d.@7⅝d. Sales today 7,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export. COTTON to arrive is quoted for not below good Ordinary, on ship named, from Savannah or Charleston, at 7¼d.; do. from New-Orleans, at 7 7-16d. BEEF, 117s. 6d.

LONDON, March 4—2½ P. M.—Refined PETROLEUM, 17d.@17¼d.

THE COTTON MOVEMENT.—LIVERPOOL, March 3.—Arrived ship *Geo. H. Warren*, from Savannah, Ga., Jan. 28, with 5,003 bales of Cotton.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 4.—COTTON dull and nominal; Middling at 13¼c.@13¾c. FLOUR firm; Superfine Winter, $5 75@$5 90; Extra Winter, $6@$6 12½; Double Extra, $6 25@$6 50. WHEAT firmer; Iowa Spring, $1 35@$1 37; Fall quiet and unchanged. CORN firm; No. 1 Mixed, 51c.; White, in sacks, 60c.@61c. OATS firm at 48½c.@51c., in bulk; 54c.@56c., sacked. BARLEY firm at $1 12½ for choice Iowa. RYE dull; No. 2 at 90c. WHISKY easier at 87½c. TOBACCO, HEMP and BAGGING unchanged. Mess PORK dull at $21 25@$21 50. Bulk MEATS only in limited jobbing demand; Shoulders, 7¾c.; Clear Rib, 10¼c.@10½c.; Clear Sides, 10¾c. BACON—Clear Sides, 11¾c.; Hams, Sugar-cured, 15½c.@16½c.; Sweet Pickled Hams at St. Joseph, 13½c. LARD—Jobbing, 12½c. HOGS, $6 25@$7. CATTLE market unchanged. RECEIPTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat. Hogs packed to date, 305,600; last season, 241,325.

CINCINNATI, March 4.—COTTON dull and a shade lower; Middling, 14c. FLOUR firm and in fair demand; Family, $6 50@$6 70. WHEAT firm and in fair demand; Winter Red, $1 40@$1 41. CORN in good demand at full prices. RYE in good demand at full prices. OATS steady and in moderate demand; No. 2 at 50c.@51c. BARLEY dull and drooping at 90c.@95c. Mess PORK dull, but holders unwilling to make concessions, asking $21 75@$22. LARD dull; holders unwilling to make concessions, asking 12½c.@12¾c. for Steam and Kettle. Bulk MEATS dull; holders anxious to sell; Shoulders offered at 7¾c.@7⅞c.; Sides, 9¾c.; Clear Rib, 10c.; Clear at 10¼c.@11c., without buyers; sales, 170 hhds. Sides at 10½c.@11c., packed, seller May. BACON dull and drooping; sales, Shoulders at 8¾c.; Sides, 11c.@11½c. WHISKY firm and in fair demand at 84c.

BALTIMORE, March 4.—COTTON dull and heavy; Middling, 14¾c.@14⅞c.; gross receipts, 940 bales; sales, 350 bales; stock, 13,710 bales. FLOUR more active and firmer; Howard-street Superfine, $5 50@$6; do. Extra, $6 50@$7 25; do. Family, $7 50@$9; City Mills Superfine, $5 50@$7 75; do. Extra, $6 75@$8 25; do. Family, $8 50@$11; Western Superfine, $5 50@$6; do. Extra, $6 50@$7 25; do. Family, $7 37½@$8 50. WHEAT unchanged; good grades active; Ohio and Indiana, $1 60@$1 65; other grades entirely unchanged. CORN firm; White Southern, 83c.@85c.; Yellow Southern, 80c.@81c. OATS firmer at 59c.@60c. Mess PORK dull at $22 50. BACON quiet; Shoulders, 9¾c.@10c.; Rib Sides, 11¾c.; Clear Rib, 12¼c. HAMS, 18c. LARD dull at 13c.@13½c. WHISKY nominally 91c.

CHICAGO, March 4—Evening.—FLOUR quiet. WHEAT—No. 2 fairly active and higher at $1 25⅞@$1 26¼; afternoon steady at $1 26¼@$1 26⅜. CORN firm; No. 2 at 52½c., cash; afternoon quiet and firm. OATS—No. 2 quiet at 49½c.@49¾c. RYE—No. 2 dull at 90c. BARLEY dull; No. 2 at 78c. HIGHWINES steady at 86c. for Iron. Mess PORK quiet at $20 87½, cash. LARD—12¼c. seller April. Dressed HOGS quiet at $7 50@$7 90. Live HOGS quiet at $6 25@$7 30. CATTLE dull and lower at $4 12½@$5 40. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 39,000 bushels Wheat, 11,000 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Oats; 2,000 bushels Barley, 1,500 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Barley.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 4.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 14¾c.; net receipts, 7,922 bales; gross, 8,451 bales; exports; to Great Britain, 5,190 bales; to Bremen, 2,971 bales; to Antwerp, 1,288 bales; to San Sebastian, 770 bales; to Santanda, 500 bales; coastwise, 2,580 bales; sales, 8,000 bales; stock, 272,830 bales. FLOUR quiet; Superfine, $6 50; Double Extra, $7@$7 30; Treble Extra, $7 50@$7 75. OATS easier; St. Louis at 61c.@63c.; Galena, 66c. BACON dull and easier; Shoulders, 9⅝c.; Rib Sides, 11¾c.; Clear Sides, 12¼c.@12½c. HAMS, 16¼c.@17c. CORN, BRAN, HAY, PORK, LARD, SUGAR, MOLASSES, WHISKY and COFFEE—all unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, March 4.—COTTON dull; Middling Uplands, 15c.@15¼c.; do. Orleans, 15½c. CLOVER-SEED in active demand; sales 1,800 lbs. at 11c.@11¾c. FLAXSEED scarce and wanted at $2 05@$2 10. FLOUR unchanged; Extras, $6; Spring Wheat Extra Family, $6 75@$7 50; other grades unchanged. WHEAT firm; Indiana Red, $1 62@$1 63. RYE sells at $1 10. CORN dull; Yellow, 79c.@80c.; Mixed, 76c.@77½c. OATS firm at 64c.@65c. COFFEE held firmly. SUGAR dull. MOLASSES dull. PROVISIONS drooping. Mess PORK, $22 50. LARD, 13¼c. PETROLEUM firm; Crude, 18½c.; Refined, 24⅝c.@24¾c. WHISKY quiet and unchanged.

OSWEGO, N. Y., March 4.—FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales, 900 bbls. at $7 25 for No. 1 Spring; $7 75 for Amber Winter; $8 for White Winter; $8 75 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 45. CORN dull, but steady, at 85c. OATS held at 60c. for Western. BARLEY held at $1 for prime up-lake Canada. RYE and PEAS nominal. CORN-MEAL, $1 85 for bolted, $1 75 for unbolted, ₱ cwt. MILL-FEED unchanged; Shorts, $24@$25; Shipstuffs, $27@$28; Middlings, $30@$31, ₱ ton. HIGHWINES, 90½c. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 70c.; to New-York, 60c.; to Albany, 52c.; Millfeed to Boston, $7; to New-York, $6; to Albany, $5, ₱ ton.

ALBANY, March 4.—WHEAT in good demand, with moderate supply; sales, 1 car No. 2 Amber State at $1 65, and one do. do. at $1 67. CORN steady and in fair demand; sales, 5 cars Western Mixed at 85c. BARLEY stronger; sales, 200 bags Orleans County six-rowed, $1 15. OATS firm at 68c.@70c. for Ohio and State; sales, 1 car No. 1 Western at 70c., delivered. In the Cattle market, in order to effect sales, concessions had to be made, and prices were from ½c.@¾c. ₱ lb. lower than last week; good butchering Steers sold up to 7½c. and fair down to 6½c.@6¾c.

BUFFALO, March 4.—FLOUR firmer; City Ground Spring, $6 75@$7 25; Amber, $7 50@$8; White, $8@$8 50. WHEAT neglected; nominally $1 40 for No. 2 Spring. CORN firm and quiet; sales, 5 cars New at 72½c.@73c., on the track. OATS in fair demand; sales, 9,000 bushels Western at 58c., in store. RYE and PEAS—Nothing doing. SEEDS steady and quiet. BARLEY firm; sales, 2 cars State at 85c. PORK quiet at $22@$22 50. LARD quiet at 13c.@13½c. HIGHWINES nominally at 90c.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 4.—TOBACCO closed active; sales, 300 hhds. common to good Lugs at $5 50@$6 25; low to medium Leaf, $6 50@$15. COTTON declining; Middling, 13⅝c. FLOUR very firm; Extra Family, $6 25. GRAIN firm, but little doing. PROVISIONS—Very quiet. Mess PORK, $21 75. BACON—Shoulders, 9c.; Clear Rib, 11¼c.; Clear Sides, 11¾c. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 8c.; Clear Rib, 10¼c.; Clear Sides, 10¾c. LARD, 12½c.@13¾c. HAMS—Sugar-cured, 16c.; Plain, 14½c. WHISKY—Quiet at 84c.

MEMPHIS, March 4.—COTTON steady; Middling, 13¾c.@13⅞c.; receipts, 1,750 bales; shipments, 2,020 bales. FLOUR active at $6 25@$8 75. CORN—Demand fair, and advanced, at 74c.@75c. OATS market bare. Mess PORK firm at $23@$23 50. BACON firm; Shoulders, 10½c.; Clear Rib, 11¾c.; Clear Sides, 12¾c. BULK-MEATS dull; Shoulders, 8¼c.; Clear Rib, 10¾c.; Clear Sides, 11¾c. LARD quiet at 13½c.@14c.

TOLEDO, March 4.—FLOUR firm and in fair demand. WHEAT advancing and in fair demand; No. 1 Red, $1 43; No. 2 do., $1 39. CORN advancing and in fair demand; High Mixed, 60c.; Low do., 59c. OATS advancing and in fair demand; No. 2 at 52½c. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats.

MILWAUKEE, March 4.—FLOUR—Extra Spring advanced; Choice at $5 87½@$6 25. WHEAT—No. 2 Milwaukee firmer at $1 25¾. OATS—No. 2 nominal. Dressed HOGS firm at $8. Mess PORK firmer at $20 25. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour.

MOBILE, March 4.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 13¾c.@14c.; net receipts, 985 bales; exports—to Great Britain, 3,659 bales; to the Continent, 1,462 bales; coastwise, 86 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 73,863 bales.

SAVANNAH, March 4.—COTTON irregular and dull; holders anxious to realize; Middling, 14c.; net receipts, 2,936 bales; exports—to Cork, for order, 2,741 bales; sales, 800 bales; stock, 85,659 bales.

CLEVELAND, March 4.—WHEAT firmer; No. 1 Red, $1 42. CORN firm; Shelled, 65c. OATS firm at 55c. PETROLEUM—Crude, firmer feeling, at $5 20; Refined unchanged.

DETROIT, Mich., March 4.—WHEAT—Demand fair and advanced 2c.@3c.; No. 1 at $1 46@$1 47; Extra, $1 56. CORN active at 63½c. OATS at 54c. BARLEY firm. HOGS, $8.

CHARLESTON, March 4.—COTTON dull and easy; Middling, 14¼c.; net receipts, 1,449 bales; exports—coastwise, 235 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 32,841 bales.

NORFOLK, March 4.—COTTON dull; Low Middling, 13¼c.@13½c.; net receipts, 1,389 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,210 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 4,620 bales.

BOSTON, March 4.—COTTON dull and heavy; Middling, 15c.; net receipts, 570 bales; gross, 730 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 8,500 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., March 4.—COTTON market flat and nominal at 13¼c.@13½c. for Middling; sales, 156 bales; receipts, 365 bales.

WILMINGTON, March 4.—COTTON weak; Middling, 13½c.; net receipts, 170 bales; sales, 99 bales; stock, 4,403 bales.

[Advertisement.]
Ready, KNOX's Spring hat for gents. No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Cimbria	March 7	New-York	Hamburg.
City of Baltimore	March 7	New-York	Liverpool.
Wyoming	March 8	New-York	Liverpool.
Russia	March 8	New-York	Liverpool.
Parthia	March 9	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Antwerp	March 11	New-York	Liverpool.
Rhein	March 11	New-York	Bremen.
Denmark	March 11	New-York	Liverpool.
India	March 11	New-York	Glasgow.

FOR HAVANA, &C.

Tybee	March 8	New-York	St. Domingo.
Columbia	March 9	New-York	Havana.
City of Merida	March 9	New-York	Vera Cruz.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00. 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 1:30 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

NEWSPACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

Newspackages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.....6:27 | Sun sets.....5:57 | Moon rises....5:57
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..8:08 | Gov. Island..7:57 | Hell Gate....9:19

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, March 5.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Atlas, (Br.,) Rose, Antwerp Jan. 28, Plymouth Feb. 2, and Falmouth Feb. 7, with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Had strong westerly gales the entire passage. Feb. 24, lat. 42, lon. 52 45, spoke ship Constantine, hence for London.

Steam-ship General Barnes, Mallory, Savannah March 2, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steam-ship Fenella, (Br.,) Williams, Messina Jan. 19, Palermo 21st, Marseilles Feb. 6th, Valencia February, and Gibraltar 10th, with mdse. to Henderson Brothers.

Steam-ship Pelican, Gibbs, Delaware Bay, with mdse., &c., to the Delaware and New-York Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Regulator, Freeman, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Avon, (Br.,) Young, Bordeaux Feb. 3, via Cardiff 14th, with mdse. and 26 passengers to Austin, Baldwin & Co. Had strong S. wind the entire passage. Feb. 21, lat. 48 14, lon. 29 42, exchanged signals with steam-ship Norway, bound E.

Steam-ship E. C. Knight, Johnson, Georgetown, D. C., with mdse. and passengers to Geo. B. Merrich.

Steam-ship Emily B. Souder, Crowell, New-Orleans, Feb. 25, and Bar 8:40 A. M. of the 26th, with mdse. and passengers to Frederick Baker. Since passing Cape Hatteras had strong N. E. gales.

Steam-ship Geo. Cromwell, Clapp, New-Orleans, Feb. 25, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steam-ship Lodona, Hovey, New-Orleans and the Bar Feb. 26, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co. 2d inst., off Fernandina, Fla., spoke schr. L. Bachelder, from Matanzas, for Philadelphia; between lat. 29 and 30, passed 25 square-rigged vessels bound N.

Steam-ship South Carolina, Becket, Charleston 2d inst., with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co. Experienced a heavy N. E. gale from Cape Hatteras and Barnegat.

Ship Isaac Webb, Mortimer, Liverpool Jan. 4, with coal to C. H. Marshall & Co. Experienced severe W. gales during the greater part of the passage; was 5 ds. between Holyhead and the Isle of Man; violent W. and N. gales from Jan. 11 to 20 off the west coast of Ireland; Jan. 26 to Feb. 8, at 43 N. to 46 N. and 30 W. to 35 W., encountered a continuous succession of W. gales of a violent character, with snow and hail; was 45 ds. to the Banks; from there changeable weather and W. winds; took a pilot from No. 3, off Shinnecock, on Monday, 4th inst.

Bark Alfred, (of Quebec,) Thebault, Cadiz 4 ds., with mdse. to Hatton, Watson & Co. Had rough weather.

Brig Balear, (of Nassau,) Balm, Port Maria, Ja., 12 ds., with pimento and cocoa-nuts to Geo. Wessels. Had fine weather up to Cape Hatteras; has been 2 ds. N. of that point with strong N. E. gales; split sails.

Schr. Guiding Star (Br.,) Merriman, Cornwallis, N. S., 10 ds., with potatoes to A. & W. E. Duryea—vessel to Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Schr. J. J. Ward, Inman, Baltimore 3 ds., with coal to American Coal Co.

Schr. Clara, Cox, Baltimore 5 ds., with coal to American Coal Co.

Schr. Stephen Morgan, Davis, Baltimore 4 ds., with coal to Hudson River Railroad Co.

Schr. Lucia B. Ives, Miller, Baltimore, for New-Haven.

Schr. Eliza B. Energy, Clayton, Baltimore, for Fall River.

Schr. A. E. Lyon, Lyon, Baltimore 3 ds., with coal to Hudson River Railroad Co.

Schr. A. M. Daniels, Lee, South Amboy, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Geo. Stancliff, Tryon, New-Haven, for Virginia.

Schr. H. P. Simmons, Godfrey, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. John Lancaster, Williams, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Sarah Gage, Brown, New-London, with fish to Chas. Rodgers.

Schr. W. W. Dickens, Dunbar, New-London, with fish to Baker, Harris & Co.

Schr. C. C. Manning, Brown, Gloucester, with fish to Jno. Demarest.

Schr. Wm. Arthur, Hutchins, Portland, with lumber to Wm. Paul.

Schr. Congress, York, Portland, with lumber to Geo. E. Holyoke.

Schr. Nellie Chase, Willard, Portland, with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. T. C. Lyman, Hill, New-Haven, for Hoboken.

Schr. Terapin, Dewey, Port Johnson, for Boston.

Schr. Jane Hewlett, Webster, New-Haven.

Schr. Mary Brewer, Mills, Providence.

Schr. J. P. Anderson, Doyle, Providence.

Schr. Jacob Lorillard, Wassen, Bridgeport.

Schr. J. Brady, Smith, New-Haven.

Schr. C. S. Rogers, Mayo, Rockport, Me.

Schr. Garland, Lindsley, Branford.

Schr. Stromboli, Harding, Chatham.

Schr. M. F. Webb, Pendleton, New-Haven.

Schr. Elm City, Kidder, New-Haven.

Schr. Lewis Jane, ——, New-Haven.

Schr. Senator, Adams, Roslyn.

Schr. Nellie, Ackins, Virginia.

WIND—Sunset, light S. E.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Mass., March 5.—Arr. ship Lady Dufferin, from Liverpool, and brig Elsie, from St. Johns, P. R.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 5.—Arr. schr. Cynosure, from Baracoa.

Sld. steamer Manhattan, for New-York; ship B. C. Winthrop, for Liverpool; bark Veland, for Liverpool; bark Elvira, for Barcelona; bark Prof. Schweigard, for Gottenburg; schr. Warren Sawyer, for Weymouth; schr. D. B. Everett, for New-Orleans; schr. Ruby Rogers, for West Indies.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 5.—Arr. steam-ship W. W. Pharo, from New-York; brig Simeda, from Providence; steam-ship Virgo, from New-York.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, March 5.—Steam-ship Abyssinia, from New-York, arrived yesterday.

Steam-ships Calabria and Colorado, from New-York, arrived today.

TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION-SQUARE,
DIAMOND MERCHANTS.

THE
MILTON
GOLD JEWELRY
ANSWERS EVERY PURPOSE OF
PURE GOLD,
EXCEPT IN VALUE.
THE COMPANY GUARANTEES THEIR GOODS TO
Wear the Same as Gold,
and always to retain their color, and stand the test of the strongest acids.
They defy even the best jewelers in America to tell their goods from gold in any other way except by weight.
The COMPANY has rented a store temporarily at
NO. 751 BROADWAY,
OPPOSITE ASTOR-PLACE,
for the purpose of introducing their goods in America. They will OPEN the store
WEDNESDAY, March 8.
The agent in America for the Milton Gold Jewelry will adopt
THE POPULAR
ONE DOLLAR PLAN
for the sale of these goods, in order to bring them at once within the reach of all classes.
The Milton Gold Jewelry within the last year has had an immense sale in England and France, and is worn by the aristocracy and nobility of Europe, and is fast taking the place of the Gold Jewelry that has heretofore been worn.
The goods are of the most elegant patterns, and of the very latest styles. Some of them are beautifully chased, engraved, enameled, &c.
The assortment comprises all articles of jewelry—bracelets, sets, ladies' and gents' pins, rings, seals, lockets, pencils, sleeve-buttons, shirt-studs, chains, &c.
The Company are now negotiating for a building in Union-square, where they intend to open a permanent place of business the 1st of May.
THE MILTON GOLD JEWELRY
was sold for four years in London by many of the leading jewelers of that city for pure gold before the secret was discovered. These goods so closely resemble the genuine that the English Government enacted a law making it a criminal offense to sell this jewelry unless it was marked on the cards or tags "Milton Gold," so that purchasers could not be deceived in reference to what they were buying.
There is now a large amount of spurious English coin in circulation, made of the Milton Gold. The only means by which it can be detected is by weight, so it can be seen from that fact that the article must be an exact imitation.
We request our American friends to come and examine our Goods. We feel satisfied that they will give the same satisfaction in the United States that they have given in England and France.
THE CHOICE OF
ANY ARTICLE FOR ONE DOLLAR!
SHOP No. 751 BROADWAY,
OPPOSITE ASTOR-PLACE,
WILL BE OPEN ON
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8.
Respectfully,
MILTON GOLD JEWELRY CO.

OPENING NOTICE.
McGIBBON & CO.,
AT THEIR NEW STORE,
172 Fifth-av., cor. 22d-st.,
WILL OPEN MONDAY, MARCH 6, WITH A SPLENDID STOCK.
FAMILY LINENS
AT POPULAR PRICES.
FURNITURE COVERINGS
IN SILK AND WORSTED.
Lace Curtains,
Wood and Gilt Cornices.
WE CALL ESPECIAL ATTENTION TO OUR SUPERB LINE OF
FRENCH CRETONNES,
NEW DESIGNS.
HOSIERY,
AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK.
No. 172 Fifth-av., one block below Fifth-avenue Hotel.

A. Raymond & Co.,
Corner Fulton and Nassau Sts.,
CLOTHIERS.
SPRING OVERCOATS
FOR
1871.
RICH, NEAT, AND STYLISH.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,
565 and 567 Broadway, New-York,
INVITE ATTENTION TO A NEW AND VERY FINE FULL-PLATE
Waltham Watch,
BEARING THE TRADE-MARK, "AMERICAN WATCH CO., CRESCENT-ST."
THIS WATCH IS MADE IN THE BEST MANNER, HAVING ALL THE RECENT IMPROVEMENTS, AND IS SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED TO BUSINESS MEN AND CONSTANT TRAVELERS. IT IS OFFERED AT A VERY LOW PRICE, AND IS BY FAR THE BEST FULL-PLATE WATCH MADE IN THIS COUNTRY.

THE ROYAL VICTORIA
HAIR-CORD SKIRT,
NOW READY.
NO. 261 BROADWAY.

BUYERS OF SUSPENDERS WILL please remember that SAWYER & JUDSON, Nos. 74 and 76 Worth-st., are exclusive licensees for the celebrated "RUSSIAN BRACES."
All other manufacturers or dealers in this country (except Fisk, Clark & Flagg, No. 690 Broadway, inventors and patentees,) offering suspenders with FELT ENDS, not stamped with the names of the patentees, render themselves liable for DAMAGES on all they sell, according to a recent decree of the United States Circuit Court in this City.